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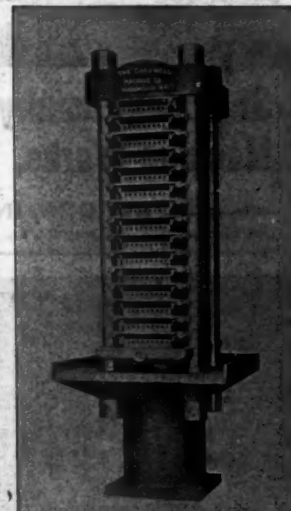
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SEE PAGE 5 FOR CLASSIFIED INDEX.

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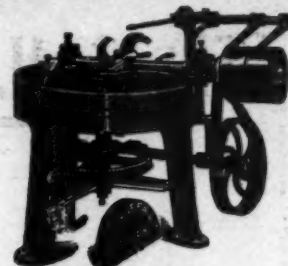
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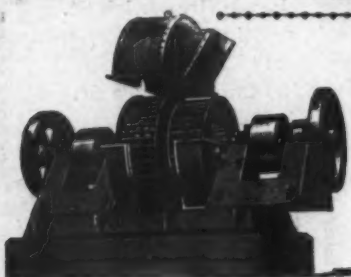
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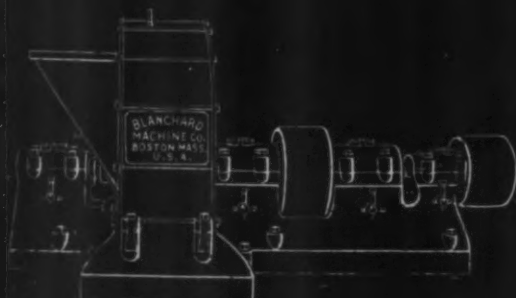
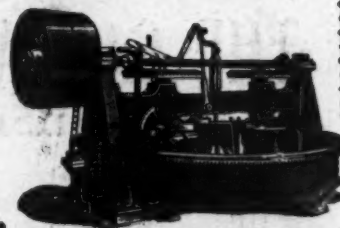
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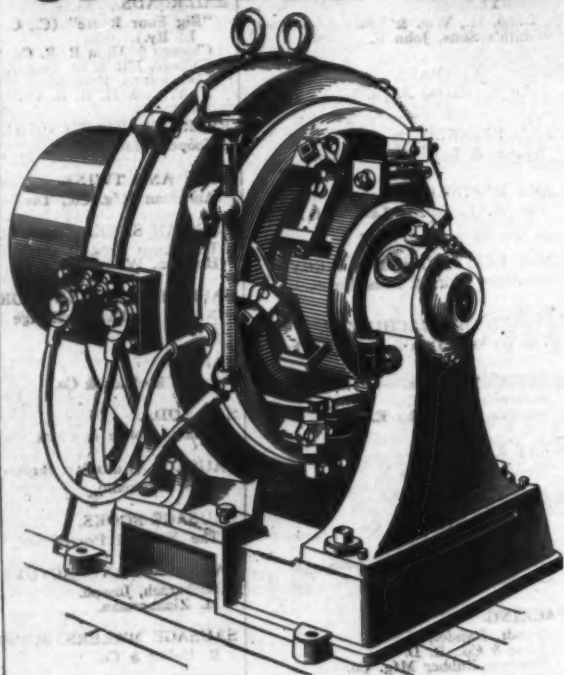
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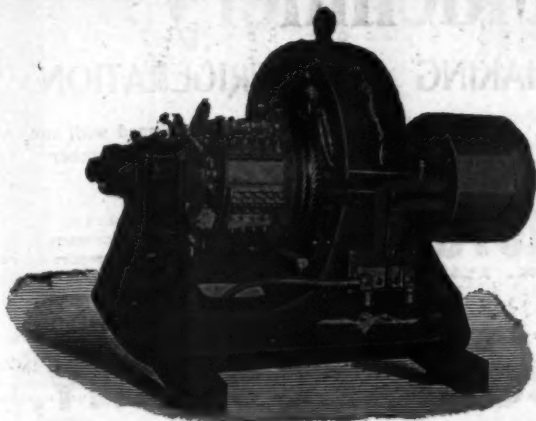
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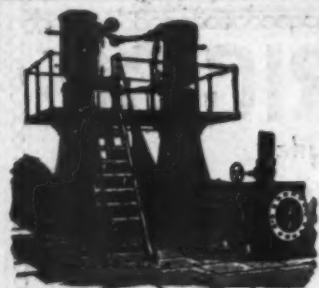
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ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO ADVERTISERS.

A —Allen Ice Machine & Refrigerating Co.....	—	Hammond Co., Geo. H.....	3	R —Remington Machine Works.....	3
American Cotton Oil Company.....	27	Hammond, Standish & Co.....	50	Rice-Beitenmiller Switch Co., The.....	31
American Hide & Leather Co.....	23	Hartog, John H. & Co.....	17	Rohe & Brother.....	1
American Mfg. Co., The.....	1	Healy Ice Machine Co.....	—	Rowand, John R.....	32
Anderson, V. D., & Co.....	49	Heller & Co., B.....	39		
Anglo-American Provision Co.....	3	Helms, P. E.....	—	S Sackett, A. J.....	—
Arbol Mfg. Co.....	23	Hersey Mfg. Co.....	—	Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.....	50
Armour & Co.....	52	Heyman, W. P.....	44	Sears, Roebuck & Co.....	50
Armour Packing Co.....	1	Hohmann & Maurer.....	21	Sinclair & Co., Ltd., T. M.....	44
Audit Co., The, of New York.....	8	Howes Co., The S.....	8	Smith & Son's Co., Theodore.....	8
		Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co.....	9	Smith's Sons, John E.....	4
B —Bacharach, Jos.....	48			Sprague Electric Co.....	6
Bailey & Co., J. S.....	51	I —Illinois Casing Co.....	48	Squire & Sons, John P.....	47
Barber Mfg. Co., A. H.....	32	International Packing Co.....	51	Squire & Co., John P.....	49
Beckstein & Co.....	48			Standard Ice Machine & Mfg. Co.....	18
Big Four R. R. Co.....	44	J —Jamison, John.....	50	Standard Paint Co.....	33
Blanchard Machine Co.....	4	Jenkins Bros.....	50	Stern & Son, Joseph.....	44
Books, The Manufacture of Sausages.....	45	Johnson & Co., John.....	18	Stedman Foundry & Machine Works.....	4
Boomer & Boschert Press Co.....	29			Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Vaile Co.....	43
Born Packers' Supply Co., The.....	—	K —Kelly Foundry and Machine Co.....	49	Sugar Apparatus Mfg. Co.....	10
Boston Packing & Provision Co.....	51	Kentucky Refining Co.....	26	Swift and Company.....	24
Boyer, C. W.....	50	King & Co.....	48	Sausages, Book on the Manufacture of.....	43
Brand, Herman.....	48				
Brandt, Randolph.....	31	L —Lackawanna Railroad.....	44	T —Taber Pump Co.....	1
Brown & Patterson.....	4	Lancaster Machine & Knife Works.....	—	Tas Ean, J.....	47
Bristol Co.....	1	Lane, R. D. & Co.....	50	Thomas Albright Co.....	10
Buckeye Iron & Brass Works.....	29	Levy, Jacob.....	48	Tickle, W. Wilson.....	47
		Lewis Mfg. Co.....	41	Tight Joint Co.....	—
—Carbondale Machine Company, The.....	6	Lewis, W. W.....	27	Trenton Abattoir Co.....	15
Cardwell Machine Co., The.....	3	Libby, McNeill & Libby.....	51	Triumph Electric Co., The.....	7
Challoner & Son's Co., The Geo.....	34	Lignum Company, The.....	21	Triumph Ice Machine Co., The.....	—
Chicago & Alton R. R. Co.....	—	Lipton Co., The T. J.....	51		
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Co.....	44			U —United Dressed Beef Co.....	49
Cling-Surface Mfg. Co.....	27	M —Maury, F. W.....	47	Utility Code Co.....	47
Creamery Package Mfg. Co.....	9	McCartney, R.....	22		
Cooper, Madison.....	32	McCrary Ice Machine Co.....	32	V —Vilter Mfg. Co.....	10
Cudahy Packing Co.....	49	Miller, Bull & Knowlton, Agents.....	17	Vogt Machine Co.....	—
Cummer, The F. D. & Son Co.....	17	Missouri Shorthand College.....	47		
		Morris, Nelson & Co.....	1	W —Warschauer, Leopold.....	44
D —Darling Brothers' Company.....	40	N —National Ammonia Co.....	10	Webber, Richard.....	50
Dixon Crucible Co., Jos.....	23	New York Central R. R. Co.....	—	Welch & Welch.....	28
Dodd Packing Co., The Jacob.....	6	N. Y. Produce Exchange Safe Deposit Co.....	47	Welch, Holme & Clark Co.....	28
Dopp & Son, H. Wm.....	9	Nonpareil Cork Mfg. Co.....	31	Whitlock Coil Pipe Co., The.....	—
E —Elbert & Gardner.....	27	North Packing & Provision Co.....	48	Wilcox Lard & Refining Co., The W. J.....	15
Enterprise Mfg. Co.....	43			Willson, H. B. & Co.....	48
		O —Oliver, Stephen B.....	44	Wolf Co., The Fred W.....	37
F —Fischer Mills.....	1	Oppenheimer & Co., S.....	48	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict.....	47
Fitzgerald Meat Tree Co.....	—	Osten, Victor, v. d.....	44		
Frick Co.....	32			Y —York Manufacturing Co.....	8
G —German-American Provision Co.....	51	P —Pacific Coast Borax Co.....	52		
Gouldard, Thomas & Co.....	48	Paterson Parchment Paper Co.....	19	Z —Zaun, H. C.....	48
H —Haberkorn Bros.....	50	Peerless Rubber Mfg. Co.....	14	Zimmerman, M.....	48
Halstead & Co.....	47	Perrin & Co., Wm. R.....	31		

TRY A LITTLE AD ON PAGE 42.



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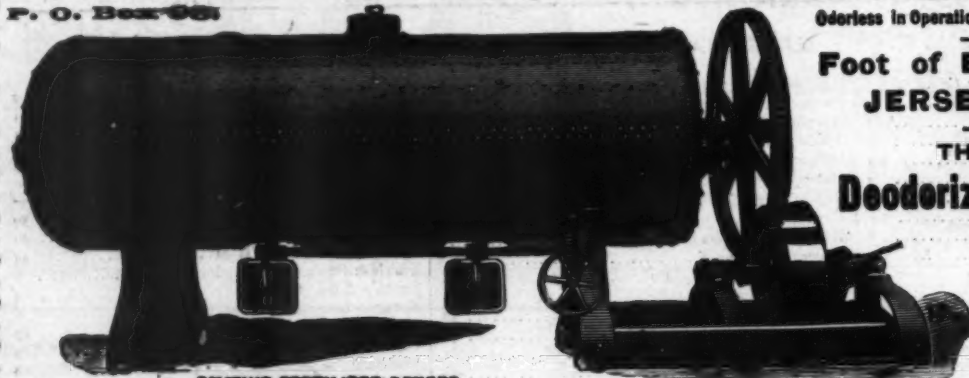
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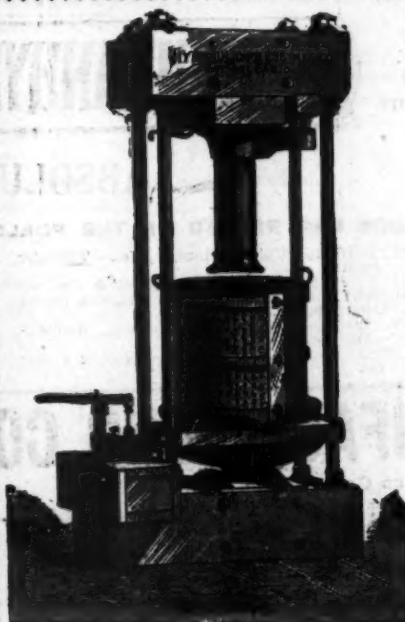
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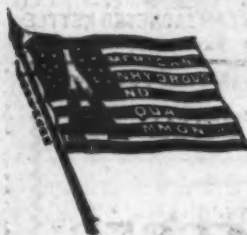
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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

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Contents.

EDITORIAL—	
Two New Departments.....	11
Provisions and the Swine Herd.....	11
Spring Trade Conditions.....	12
Detecting Horse Flesh.....	12
Blind Butter Leadership.....	12
Detecting Horseflesh.....	12
THE PACKINGHOUSE—	
Strong Protest Against Oleomargarine Tax.....	18
Turkey and Pork.....	14
Mason Pure Food Committee's Report.....	20
Our Great Meat Kingdom in the West, III.....	30
HIDES AND SKINS—	
Markets.....	22
COTTONSEED OIL—	
Weekly Review and Markets.....	26
Cottonseed Oil's Strong Argument.....	25
TALLOW, STEARINE, SOAP—	
Weekly Review.....	28
ICE AND REFRIGERATION—	
Notes.....	32
Economy in Small Ice Plants.....	33
RETAIL DEPARTMENT—	
Editorial, News, Hints, etc.....	38-41
MARKETS—	
Chicago and New York.....	42, 35-36

TWO NEW DEPARTMENTS.

The proposed bill to establish a department
of commerce with a secretary of its own is
one step in the right direction, because what
are generally known as our manufacturing
and shipping interests are of sufficient im-
portance to be placed in the hands of a de-
partment charged with their especial care.

While Congress is taking this one right
step, it might as well take two steps in the
right direction.

Our live stock alone are worth more than
\$2,000,000,000 and the output of our meat
factories in carcass, cured and canned foods
are worth more than \$1,000,000,000. Surely
such a vast and expanding industry is worthy
of proper care and development by our coun-
try. At this time, also, when the whole
range of the food question is being forced to
the attention of Congress and a stronger ne-
cessity arises for national control over the
factories which make and market our daily
supplies, we are likely to devolve new and
important responsibilities upon existing de-
partments.

The Agricultural Department is overloaded
and overworked because of the necessities
which have engaged its attention and de-
manded its assistance. The result is that
many things have necessarily been neglected
or insufficiently attended to. At most they
have been given attention.

The Bureau of Animal Industry has justi-
fied the wisdom of its existence and alone
demonstrates the advisability of one depart-
ment which shall be charged with the care
and regulation of the live stock and food in-
dustries of this country. This bureau should
be erected into a special department with a
cabinet head of its own; then be given more
power and wider scope. One traveling among
the ranges of the West becomes more and
more conscious of the things which should be
done, but which it is impossible to do under
the present system of overworked depart-
ments, cramped authority and paucity of
funds for giving the remedy. The diary
things which ought to be done string them-
selves out to an interminable length.

We need, linked with the proposed depart-
ment of commerce, a well equipped depart-
ment of domestic industry with its own cabi-
net head. The Agricultural Department
could then surrender the Bureau of Animal
Industry and some other stray branches of
its service and devote its whole vigor to the
sons of the soil and thus give a bolder and
more efficient direction to our planting inter-
ests. There are many lines along which im-
provement could be effected; forecasts of sea-
sons; progress of crops in various sections
and the things to be done or undone in view
of them. How many rural districts are there
that never hear of a coming storm except
through their daily papers? How many know
or are advised of the perils which lurk in the
elements as a menace to their hay, grain or
other crops? Yet every ship along our coast
and every city is told ahead of the coming
storm or other condition of weather. There
are hundreds of avenues in darkness which

lead from the Agricultural Department to
the farmer, who must "trust in the Lord"
and go ahead. The live stock industry is in
similar darkness and distress. It is time that
we turn our ear more and more to the pro-
ducer to guard and to advance the intelligent
development of our food interests, as well as
those of our mercantile and shipping con-
cerns.

This country is not too poor to give our in-
dustries the best government care, supervisi-
on and equipment. Then let us have a food
department with a cabinet head.

PROVISIONS AND THE SWINE HERD.

The swine herd of the world shows no
symptoms of having increased anywhere near
the proportion of the increase of population
and the relatively greater increase in the con-
sumptive demand for pork and hog prod-
ucts. The fact seems more in the direction
of a net decrease in the actual numbers of
hogs in the swine herds of the world.

The supply of American hogs for the pro-
vision trade will, in all probability, be short
both in numbers and for the consumptive
demand.

The price of hogs now runs relatively
above the price for provisions. That fact
suggests this inquiry: What must be the
probable course of hog products should the
actual supply of live hogs not come back to
the manufacturing basis of the market? The
margins on pork products is too narrow for
any juggling with prices.

The reports from the area for hog supplies
do not hold out much hope for large runs at
the stock yards, for the littersings of pigs
have been, generally, disappointing. "Fat
hogs all sold, no pigs yet," is the report from
central Illinois. "Fifty per cent. of the pigs
are a dead loss," is reported from Southern
Iowa.

"Fat hogs shy, and about all sold," is the
stated condition in Southeastern Kansas.

"Nebraska has less than a third of the
usual number of hogs at this season of the
year, and spring pigs were measurably not
a success," about represent the Northwest-
ern state of our swine herd.

To the above add the fact that stocks of
provisions have decreased during the past
month and the general state of the provision
and hog market might be guessed.

Spring may yet fetch surprises into the
hog situation to modify much of this, but we
fear that a substantial hog shortage is fac-
ing the provision market. The signs all point
to high prices and to a steady market.

Weather has been the agency which mili-
tated against the spring supply of hogs. The
swine herd of this country has been un-
usually healthy. The shortage will not come
from deaths, but from poor littersings. The
market looked to an abundant pig crop to
make up the heavy drafts made upon the
growers for slaughter purposes. We still
hope that other sections may have an abun-
dant supply of pigs, and thus ease the pork and pro-
vision situation.

SPRING TRADE CONDITIONS.

The spring trade in all grades of supplies will hold a general good tone. The winter has been, comparatively, a mild one, for all stock, cattle have wintered well, though the provender in many quarters has not been as nutritious as in former seasons. For that reason feeders received their beef cattle much behind in their usual condition and hence had to market them in a less advanced prime state than in former years. Cattle in many sections were slow in responding to feed and were, as a result, inferior to the average beefers this time last year. They have been in good demand, owing to the healthy state of trade. Hogs will furnish the problem this spring, while sheep and veal calves will be good and short and likely to stand well in the market for the whole of the spring and summer, with the problems of rain and mountain water to affect the market, and the summer supply in the West. The expectations of the big packers and the anticipation of all for active trade during the year is shown by the extensive preparations which are now being made throughout the country by the large concerns for both doing and handling a large business.

General trade conditions have improved all over the world. Finances are easier at every point where they were cramped last spring, and the universal consumptive market is in a better humor to do business now than it was a year ago. This easier and better tone has been of a gradual growth, and is due to many favorable causes which are of a substantial character. Foreign inquiries have been brisker in this country and the greater freedom of money opened many trade doors which the late financial stringency closed. The payment of mortgages in our Western country released much money there, thanks to good grain crops and good prices for both cereals and live stock. We are on a stronger, higher and dearer trade plane.

BLIND BUTTER LEADERSHIP.

During Senator Mason's recent investigation on the pure food question in Chicago, Charles Y. Knight, secretary of the Dairy Union and editor of the Chicago "Dairy Produce," in answer to a question by Charles A. Sterne, a cottonseed oil broker of Chicago, stated that he had never been inside a butterine factory, and stated further that he did not want to be, and would not be convinced of the cleanliness and healthfulness of butterine. These statements were made immediately after the close of one of the sessions of Senator Mason's commission, and Mr. Sterne is ready and willing to make affidavit to the fact that Mr. Knight made the above statements.

If anything could show the animus and miserable inconsistency of the opponents of butterine, this will. Why any honest man should refuse to examine into the merits of butterine, or why he should fight butterine without looking into its merits is a matter beyond the ken of the average sensible man.

We have no doubt whatever that anyone who thoroughly looks into all the phases of

the manufacture of butterine with an unbiased mind will at once acknowledge its purity and healthfulness. It does not speak well for the opponents of butterine when one of the chief of their number absolutely refuses to examine into the merits of this most excellent product for the table. Mr. Knight may rest assured that the Grout bill, which is now serenely resting in committee, will continue to rest there, for the arguments which have been brought forward in opposition to butterine have been so thoroughly eclipsed by the arguments in its favor that the committee has nothing else to do but let it stay there.

DETECTING HORSEFLESH.

Horseflesh has for years been able to seclude itself in a mixture with other meats, especially so in sausages. For that reason it has played an important part in enabling foreign—particularly German—sausages to enter this market and compete with the products of American factories which do not lure a team of horses into the sausage mill and leave their flesh for mixing with beef. It has been suspected for some time that European sausages were composed of a mongrel compound of which horseflesh was a chief ingredient. The presence of starch in the sausage filling assisted horseflesh to escape the search for and detection of it by science.

It has been left to a Frenchman to uncover its presence and to establish a method by which this is always possible where horse meat in greater amounts than 5 per cent. enter into the bulk of a meat compound. This can be done, the scientist avers, even in the presence of starch. Such a discovery is important. The method of discovery is based on the known reaction of glycogen with iodine. This test was applied to the glycogen of horseflesh, with the result that its presence to as low as 5 per cent. was detected. The process is as follows: About twenty grammes of the suspected compound are taken and powdered finely or well minced. This is then boiled for from a half to one hour, according to circumstances, with one hundred c. c. of water until the liquid is reduced to about thirty c. c. After the broth has cooled, it is filtered. About ten c. c. is then taken and tested with two or three drops of a solution of iodine in potassium iodide in the proportion of one gramme of iodine; two grammes of potassium iodide and one hundred c. c. of water. A fugitive reddish-violet coloration will show the presence of horseflesh in the mixture if that viand has been used. Great care has to be exercised in adding the iodine reagent, as a slight excess will change the reddish-violet color to a reddish-brown. If starch is present in the meat compound the broth, when cold, must be decanted and one to two volumes of acetic acid added, according to quantity of starch which is present. The liquid, after standing for five minutes, is filtered. Then ten c. c. of the filtrate is tested, as before with two or three drops of the iodine solution. The reaction in this test will likewise show a violet color, disclosing the presence of horseflesh.

The importance and value of such a test cannot be overestimated, in view of the fact that while Germany is preaching virtue in meat products that country is shipping into this country large quantities of "wursts" which the trade reasonably suspects is contaminated with horse meat to cheapen the product and give it a competing margin against our genuine product and in our own market.

We shall at once proceed to verify these French tests in every particular and then proceed upon a voyage of discovery among the various species of imported sausages. If it is proper, and we think that it is, to prohibit the slaughter and packing of horse meat except for export, it is eminently proper to prohibit the feeding of horse flesh to our people by foreign countries. If it is proper to eat imported horse meat it is silly to prohibit its consumption from home inspected abattoirs. Let us have consistent virtue or none at all; either horse ad libitum or no horse.

ENGLAND BARS ARGENTINE CATTLE.

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

Chicago, April 5.—England has placed an embargo on the importation of cattle from Argentina because of foot and mouth disease.

The embargo takes effect May 1.

AUSTRALIANS BIG EATERS.

The principal articles of food in Australia are bread and meat. The retail value of these two is about 42 per cent. of the total expenditure for food. The people of the colony of New South Wales alone eat nearly \$15,000,000 worth of bread and more than \$24,000,000 worth of meat annually. They also eat vegetables and fruits to the value of over \$10,000,000 and more than \$16,000,000 worth of milk, butter and cheese per year. There are about 1,225,000 people in this colony, the total food and drink bill of whom is \$113,000,000. They consume 171,000 tons of meat, 11,000 tons of butter and 2,500 tons of cheese per year.

New South Wales has more mutton than she can eat. She has to import a good deal of beef from Queensland. She produced 7,184,058 pounds of bacon and hams, but to fill her bacon and ham bill she had to import from the other colonies, Great Britain and the United States 1,442,535 pounds of these products.

SURE CURE FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

The juice and plasma extracted from raw beef and subjected to pressure is vouched for by Messrs. Charles Richet and Héricourt in an extensive article in "Revue des Revues," as being a sure cure for tuberculosis.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AND OUR TRADE.

Berlin, April 5.—Emperor William in a recent conversation with Ambassador White mentioned the rapidly growing commerce between Germany and the United States. Mr. White said: "I hope, your Majesty, that this great trade will not be allowed to be destroyed." The Kaiser answered: "No, assuredly not. Not if my Government can prevent it."

Fifty-one choice spring lambs struck the Kansas City (Mo.) market last week. Everybody wanted them, with the result that the prices jumped way up. S. & S. got them at \$9.50 per cwt., the highest price ever paid in that market. The lambs averaged 40 lbs. each. The sellers were Knollin & Booth. The lambs were brought in by Johnson Bros., of Clebourne, Kan.

The Packinghouse

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

Weekly Review.

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

EXCITED AND ACTIVE SPECULATION AT RADICALLY HIGHER PRICES.—REMARKABLY SMALL RECEIPTS OF HOGS AND SMALL STOCKS THROW THE POSITION WHOLLY IN SELLERS' FAVOR.—HARDLY A LIMIT AS YET TO ANY POSSIBILITIES OF THE UPWARD MOVEMENT.—THE STRONG STATISTICAL POSITION OF CORN AS WELL A FACTOR.

We regard the developments this week as promising a well sustained bullish tendency of all hog products for some time, while that the possibilities of the position in a further upward movement are rarely more encouraging than those at present, and that hardly a limit for them can as yet be figured upon. It really rests with speculators to carry the market pretty much where they please under the existing conditions of stocks, small receipts of hogs, and the position of tions, which at any time may come about corn supplies, with as well the probabilities of the market price for the grain. The Chicago stocks on the first of the month, while perhaps not showing as much reduction, as some people had counted upon, yet are of that degree in volume that marked stimulus came from them, while upon their announcement, as an influence, was coupled the decided rise in the prices of corn, and a continued small supply of hogs at the Western marketable points. Tuesday had been a holiday at Chicago, and while there was no business then in the products, yet the hog markets were then advancing, and it was clear that when Chicago opened on Wednesday its trading would be at radically higher prices for the products. The Chicago stocks as then announced were only 72,948 tcs. lard made since October 1, and 30,230 tcs. made from October 1, 1898, to October 1, 1899, while on March 1 they had been 70,699 tcs. and 38,122 tcs. respectively. Of short ribs the statement showed a supply of only 14,512,449 pounds, against 18,132,808 pounds March 1, and 49,516,504 pounds April 1, 1899. Of pork the stocks were 41,936 bbls. new and 54,859 bbls. old, against 40,935 bbls. new and 61,342 bbls. old March 1, while on April 1 of last year they were 96,900 bbls. new and 46,530 bbls. old. Sweet pickled hams, however, showed a supply of 41,575,313 pounds, against 40,708,102 pounds March 1 and 46,900,302 pounds April 1 of last year. But in addition to the remarkably small showing of the Chicago stocks, the statement of the world's visible supply of lard contributed to the buoyancy, showing, as it did, a decrease for the month of 10,000 tcs.; thus on April 1 Europe had 62,000 tcs., while there were 60,000 tcs. afloat, and the total visible supply was 287,915 tcs., against 277,942 tcs. March 1, and 389,004 tcs. April 1, 1899. Lard not only is statistically highly favorable for any full figures that speculators may care to reach, but the stock of short ribs is of that small order that their prices could be swept further upward, and lard receive more or less benefit from a movement

of that order. As the market sprang upward on the influences noted, the outsiders as buyers became more numerous, and the speculative trading looked like old times in its extent, excitement and confidence. The weather conditions are now favorable for the prosecution of farm work, and more and more along through this month the attention of farmers will be given to it, to the neglect of marketing hog supplies. It is much more doubtful, however, than at any time latterly if there could be a marketing of hogs this month, even under normal conditions, to disturb the tendency of the products. If the hogs were back to come forward their comparatively high prices latterly would, it would seem, have brought them out, while the diminished weights of those that have been received would show rather an exhaustion of marketable hogs in the interior. While the products have gone up in price in a radical way, yet the values of the swine have even more largely appreciated, on the competition of the packers to secure the insufficient supplies, and they are holding now even more than last week a line of prices out of proportion to that prevailing on the products. The situation of the products is one that can steadily be easily controlled by packers, while there would be no reason why they should not seek even better prices for them, under the stimulation they have from their highly favorable statistical surroundings and the cost of hogs against them. The foreign markets are somewhat upset in their buying movements by the more recent radical upward tendency; they had been following the rising tendency with more freedom, but the more recent spurt upward has temporarily at least carried prices beyond some of their limits, although unquestionably with exhibitions of prolonged strength they would accommodate their view to actual conditions. However, there is more of an export trading than could have been expected at once, as a chance has hardly been allowed the foreigners to widen their buying limits on the sharp rises in prices that have taken place from day to day. But the home trade of the country is large; there is plenty of money over the South, and its buying is liberal, while generally speaking, considering the Lenten season, there is a very satisfactory amount of business from all sources of the domestic trade. A large movement is now going on in compound lard, not only with this country, but with Europe, with steadily increasing demands for it, by reason of the sharp rise in the price of pure lard. In New York the continent trading in refined lard is more general and takes larger lines. The English shippers here have followed the advance on steam lard and bought of it more freely. The city people have also sold their city lard up closely, either to refiners or exporters. The cutters here have very small holdings of shoulders, as they have had a good demand for them, while they are able to get better prices. The distributing business in hams is better and at stronger prices. There has been an advance of about $\frac{1}{4}$ c in the prices of bellies, through freer demands and the increased cost of hogs, with their supplies now moderate as exporters have taken them, as well as the home trade. The Cuban demands have been a little more general, but more for supplies needed for prompt use, as scarcity of money still keeps them from buying largely for accumulation.

The stocks April 1 in New York were 10,902 tcs. prime lard, 332 tcs. off grade and 1,865 tcs. stearine; total, 20,931 tcs., against 20,931 tcs. April 1, 1899; of pork, 5,815 bbls. old and new, against 5,137 bbls. last month and 11,174 bbls. last year.

The Chicago stocks are elsewhere printed. The Liverpool stock of lard is only 21,400 tcs., against 24,000 tcs. March 1.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week, 4,565 bbls. pork, 11,176,874 pounds lard and 15,916,245 pounds meats; corresponding week last year, 5,261 bbls. pork, 15,415,277 pounds lard and 14,391,741 pounds meats.

Chicago shipments last week, 5,388 bbls. pork, 8,019,767 pounds lard and 13,332,658 pounds meats; corresponding week last year, 3,228 bbls. pork, 8,390,821 pounds lard and 15,997,395 pounds meats.

BEEF HAMS.—Are taken up moderately at about steady prices. Car lots quoted at \$20@20.50.

BEEF.—There is rather more business at unsettled prices. City tierced, extra India mess, at \$17.50@18; barreled, extra mess, \$10.50@11; family, \$13@13.50, and packer, \$11.50@12.

On Saturday (March 31) hog receipts West, 48,000; last year, 47,000. The products were a little easier on realizing by the outsiders, which was taken up by the packers. The close shows declines for the day of 10@15c on pork to July and 2c on July, 5 points on lard and 7@10 points on ribs. In New York, Western steam lard, \$6.70; city do., \$6.30; refined lard, continent, \$6.95; South America, \$7.35; do. kegs, \$8.35; compound lard, $6\frac{1}{4}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. In pork, sales of 200 bbls. mess, \$13@13.50; city family, \$14. In city cut meats, pickled shoulders, $6\frac{1}{2}$ c; pickled hams, $10\frac{1}{4}$ @ 11 c; pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, 7c; hogs, 7@ $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.

On Monday, hog receipts West, 64,000; last year, 64,000. The products opened easier with hogs, but soon turned to firmness and activity, and closed with an advance for the day of 10@20c for pork, 10 points for lard and 7@10 points for ribs. Logan bought lard liberally, supposed for Armour. Hatley sold July pork. Wolff was a buyer of lard and ribs. In New York, Western steam lard, \$6.75; city lard, \$6.40; refined lard, continent, \$7; South America, \$7.25; do. kegs, \$8.35; compound lard, $6\frac{1}{4}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. In pork, sales of 600 bbls. mess at \$13@13.50; city family, \$14; short clear, \$12.50@13.50. In city cut meats, pickled shoulders, $6\frac{1}{2}$ c; pickled hams, $10\frac{1}{4}$ @ $10\frac{1}{2}$ c; pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, 7c; hogs, $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ $7\frac{1}{4}$ c.

On Tuesday, hog receipts West, 49,000; last year, 45,000. At Chicago—a holiday—spring elections. In New York, Western steam lard sold at \$6.85 for 250 tcs.; city lard, \$6.40; compound lard, $6\frac{1}{4}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c; refined lard, continent, at \$7; South America at \$7.25; do. kegs, \$8.35. In pork, sales of 250 bbls. mess at \$13.25@13.50. In city cut meats, pickled shoulders, $6\frac{1}{2}$ c; pickled hams, $10\frac{1}{4}$ @ $10\frac{1}{2}$ c; pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, 7c; hogs, $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ $7\frac{1}{4}$ c.

On Wednesday, hog receipts West, 54,000; last year, 68,000. There was much excitement for the products and a radical advance from the opening, in sympathy with grain, light hog receipts and the small stocks. Outside speculation was more general, and there was a lively market all around. The close showed an advance for the day of 45@52c for pork, 22@25 points for lard and 25@27 points for ribs. In New York, Western steam lard sold at \$6.95 for 250 tcs., closing with \$7.05 asked; city lard, \$6.70; refined lard, continent, \$7.40; South America, \$7.75; do. kegs, \$8.85; compound lard, $6\frac{1}{4}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. In pork, sales of 150 bbls. mess at \$13.50@13.75. In city cut meats, pickled shoulders, $6\frac{1}{2}$ c; pickled hams, $10\frac{1}{4}$ @ $10\frac{1}{2}$ c; pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, 7c; hogs, $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ $7\frac{1}{4}$ c.

On Thursday hog receipts West, 62,000; last year, 61,000. There was a ready opening for the products, followed by an advance, but was unsettled and left off for the day 22c lower on April and May pork and unchanged on July, while lard was unchanged to 2 points higher and ribs 5@7 points up on April and May and 2 points lower on July and September. In New York, Western steam lard, \$7.05; city lard, \$6.75; mess pork, \$13.50@14; city family do. at \$14.50@15. No other changes.

On Friday hog receipts West were larger, adding up 63,000, against 61,000 corresponding day last year. The products were pressed downward at the opening, seemingly to shake out the onloaders, while after there was some liquidation, then there was a recovery. The decline early was 17@27c for pork, 7@10 points for lard and 5 points for ribs. There were some reactions. In New York, Western steam lard, \$7; compound lard, 6½@6¾c; mess pork, \$13.25@13.75 for 150 bbls.; city family, \$14; 20 boxes dry salted bellies, 8¼c. No other changes in prices.

PERSONAL.

Mr. James B. McMahon, second vice-president of the N. K. Fairbank Company, was on the floor of the Produce Exchange for several days this week. He left Chicago before the sharp spurt upward of Wednesday's provision market, but he was not at all surprised on his arrival here to see the telegraphed quotations thence of the radically advanced prices for that day. Mr. McMahon, in a conversation with him on his previous visit to this city, expressed opinions of the provision market for the month of March which were borne out in a remarkably accurate way. It is unnecessary to say that his judgment is of continued strong conditions for the lard market, as essentially everybody now is convinced that way, and by reason of the comparatively small supplies of the products, the light hog receipts and the extent of

the corn supplies of the country, together with the higher prices for the grain. He reports that the trading in the compounds over the West is markedly increased and is quite lively.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Trenton, N. J., April 5.—The Keystone Telephone Co., capital \$2,000,000, was incorporated here to-day to operate telephones and telegraph lines. The incorporators are Norman Grey and S. Stanger Iszard, Woodbury; William H. Chew, Camden.

Sea Shore Telephone Co.—Principal office, Point Pleasant, N. J.; objects, telephone business; capital, \$2,000. Incorporators: Charles W. Dampman, Henry Johnson, Joseph W. Johnson.

Independent Salt Co.—Principal office, 1 Exchange place, Jersey City; objects, manufacture salt; capital, \$200,000. Incorporators: Everett M. Holbrook, Frederick Hulse, George L. Drayton.

United States Menhaden Oil and Guano Co.—Principal office, 243 Washington street, Jersey City; objects, deal in fish, manufacture fish guano, etc.; capital, \$200,000. Incorporators: Lyman E. Warren, Wm. G. Haskell, Thomas Russell, Nathaniel B. Church.

The Clapp Motor Carriage Co.—Principal office, 243 Washington street, Jersey City, N. J.; objects, manufacture and deal in motor carriages; capital, \$600,000. Incorporators: Robert K. Waller, Charles N. King, David C. Ferris, Philip E. Dudley.

TURKEY AND PORK.

Washington, April 5.—Secretary Hay has addressed a vigorous protest to the Turkish Government against the proposed application of an edict excluding American pork from Turkey. The note enters an emphatic denial of the pretense of unwholesomeness set up against our pork as a basis for the exclusion, and pointedly makes it necessary for the Turkish Government to support its contention by adequate evidence before it can enforce the edict without serious results. The officials here are confident, as the result of the complete failure of the German health officers to make good such assertions respecting our meats, that the Turkish Government can make no better showing.

Mr. Perrin in Town.

Mr. William R. Perrin, of the well-known firm of Perrin & Co., of Chicago, was a welcome visitor at the New York offices of The National Provisioner on Thursday. Mr. Perrin came down to New York from Toronto, Canada, in which latter city his company has recently established a branch. Mr. Perrin spoke encouragingly of business conditions. He looks well and happy. We were pleased to see him.

TRENTON ABATTOIR CO.

WHOLESALE BUTCHERS

Home Dressed Beef, Mutton,
Lamb, Veal and Pork.

WILLIAM SCHLICHER,
ETER SCHLICHER,

Foot of Perrine Ave.,
TRENTON, N. J.

AGAINST GROUT BILL.

S. H. Cowan, of Fort Worth, Tex., general attorney of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, and T. W. Tomlinson, railway representative of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange at the Union Stockyards, argued last week against the bills taxing oleomargarine before the House Committee on Agriculture. Fred Oliver, president of the Charlotte (N. C.) Cotton Oil & Fertilizer Co., said that not a single Southern state favors the Grout bill.

Mr. Oliver told how the cotton oil industry would be injured by the adoption of the bill. He said those he represented produced an oil which was used in making oleomargarine, and was, the chemists of this country and Europe said, not only healthy, but equal to olive oil and one of the best articles of food produced. He said the adoption of the bill would reduce their output 150,000 barrels per annum and cripple an industry in which \$65,000,000 is invested.

THE S. & S. CO.'S HOME PLANT.

The big freezing addition to the Schwarzschild & Sulsberger Company, at Forty-fifth street and First avenue, New York city, had hardly been finished and put in working order when the management began to overhaul and perfect other parts of the home plant so as to complete the equipment for the purposes for which the other extension of capacity was made. New machinery, new piping, new things and bigger ones in many parts of the premises indicate a capacity to do a much larger and more satisfactory business in the meat line than was ever contemplated at the Eastern house. This is now one of the best equipped of all of the large concerns in this country and all that has been done or is now doing is in keeping with the well-known plan and policy of the S. & S. Co. to have every part of their great manufacturing and distributing business to date in every particular. The new story will have all of its items in and paint on in a few days for full work. These improvements greatly enhance and facilitate the business.

Reported Big Oil Deal.

A Dalziel message dated Toledo, O., states that the English Petroleum Syndicate, of London, is said to have acquired the Cudahy Oil Combination and the Manhattan Oil Company, of this place, paying for them the cash sum of £2,000,000 (\$10,000,000).—Financial Times, London, England.

A WONDERFUL BICYCLE SALE.

Arrangements have been made whereby one of the largest Bicycle Factories in the United States is going to market their entire output direct to the rider at prices that will astonish you, the lowest prices ever known for standard high grade, guaranteed wheels and tires. For special prices and most liberal terms mail a postal to the Akron Sewing Machine & Bicycle Company, Mfgs. Sewing Machines & Bicycles, Akron, Ohio.

RAINBOW PACKING.

Thousands of Imitators

No Equal

Will Hold Highest Pressure



Don't have to use wire and cloth

to hold Rainbow

Can't blow it out

THE COLOR OF RAINBOW PACKING IS RED.

Three Rows of Diamonds extending throughout the entire length of each and every roll of Rainbow Packing.

Steam heating companies can make thousands of joints in new plants without the use of steam, with the assurance and guarantee that, when steam is applied, every joint will be perfectly tight, saving the labor of baking and following up, etc., as is the case when usudurian or plumbago packings are used, thereby saving from 100 to 300 per cent. in labor and time.

PATENTED AND MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY

Peerless Rubber Manufacturing Co.

16-24 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. 16 Warren St., New York. 203-210 So. Water St., Chicago, Ill. 17-19 Beale St., and 19-24 Main St., San Francisco, Cal.

COTTONSEED OIL'S STRONG ARGUMENT.

Mr. Fred Oliver, president of the important cotton oil mill at Charlotte, N. C., presented the following able and forceful argument before the Agricultural Committee of Congress at its hearing on the Grout bill last week: Honorable Committee on Agriculture:

We appear before you as a committee representing the cottonseed oil interests of North and South Carolina to protest against the injustice and damage to our business that would be caused by the passage of any of the proposed bills now before your committee, and various other committees of the House and Senate, relative to the manufacture of oleomargarine. We do not expect to be able to present to your honorable committee any new facts or arguments why these proposed laws should not be enacted, for we realize that all arguments and reasons, pro and con, have been presented to you before, and all we can, therefore, do to-day is, perhaps, to present them in a new light, and impress upon you the injustice and damage to our particular business that such class legislative enactments would cause. We propound two questions to your honorable body, and will give our answers in the light we see it:

First—Why are there each year one or more bills introduced to regulate the manufacture of oleomargarine?

Second—By whom are they introduced?

The answers to the above questions are apparent to you, and every one, for they are always originated and introduced by a special class of the country's population, the dairy farmers; not as a unit, however, for there are many honorable, conscientious, justice-loving dairy farmers who do not approve of such class legislation. The object to be obtained by having these proposed laws enacted is to create a scarcity for the lower grades of "genuine cow butter," and thereby enhance its price to an artificial figure for the special benefit of a certain class of dairymen, and to the damage and loss to various other producing classes, and at the expense of a very large class of worthy consuming citizens of moderate means. We doubt if there ever has been any producers of genuine, high grade, gilt-edged butter who have been spending their time and money trying to pass such unjust class laws. It is only the producers of low grade butter, who find their wares shelved or required to be sold at less price than oleomargarine, who are always agitating the subject of taxing oleomargarine to make its sale prohibitory. We firmly believe that there is now produced by the small country butter-makers large quantities of adulterated butter, or oleomargarine, which, under the present law, enacted years ago, should pay a tax of two cents per pound and be subject to all the vexatious sale regulations that are now on the statute books, but which goes Scott free simply because the butter is offered by a so-called "guileless farmer." Any farmer keeping half a dozen or more cows for butter-making can run his own little oleomargarine factory by mixing neutral lard oil, cottonseed oil, oleo oil, etc., in his churn with cream or milk, thereby producing an inferior oleomargarine which he sells as "home made," "pure country butter," without tax or restriction; and it is this class of dairymen and producers of dirty, unscientifically made "pure butter" that are asking for a tax and sale restrictions on the product of the large manufacturers of oleomargarine who are now paying the unjust two cents per pound tax and submitting to all the vexatious regulations necessary to sell same. No manufacturer of "Philadelphia Print" or "Elgin Creamery" grades of butter is asking for a tax on oleomargarine. Why should "genuine butter," so-called, be allowed a monopoly to

use the butter coloring article of commerce, "Annato," that has been for about thirty years, or ever since oleomargarine was invented, one of the ingredients in its manufacture? There is no question or doubt but what the present artificial butter coloring was used in the first oleomargarine placed on the market, and has always been so used; also, that its use in so-called "genuine butter" has been brought about by the impossibility of "genuine butter" when uncolored to compete with the oleomargarine of commerce that has always the same color because, it has always used the artificial coloring agency. If a monopoly of artificial coloring should be enjoyed by anyone it should be the oleomargarine manufacturers, not the cow butter makers.

If it was possible to educate the small producers of butter and thereby make their production of "genuine butter" equal in quality to the products of the best dairymen and creameries, there should be a ready market for it all at about the present price of the very best grade of cow butter, in which case oleomargarine would sell for several cents less per pound and be used almost exclusively by those consumers with limited means who are willing to use an article that is sold at less money and which suits them about as well as a higher priced article; but it is not possible to so educate the mass of dairymen, and as long as the large proportion of the dairymen abuse their production by making bad butter, just so long will the oleomargarine find favor with the consumers with limited means, for it is recognized by all as being far superior as an article of food to at least half, if not two-thirds, of the butter, "genuine" and "artificial," produced by the farmers and others. Legislative enactments should be for the benefit of all, not for a favored class. The enactment of any one of the proposed ten cents per pound tax, or anti-coloring bills, will prohibit the manufacture of oleomargarine, openly and above board, but will not prevent its being carried on by an increased number of farmers and "moonshine" manufacturers, in defiance of the laws, and without paying taxes. There will be a marked increase of molasses and such articles apparently consumed by the farmers, but which are in reality lard oil, neutral oil, cottonseed oil, or oleo oil, which the farmers will take to their homes to manufacture into "genuine butter," so-called. There will be a decreased amount of country tallow and lard brought to the market, for farmers will sell to each other to use in increasing their yield of butter from their small dairy herd. There will, no doubt, be propagated new breeds of so-called butter cows that will excel in the production of butter the Jerseys and other famous breeds. The limit in the production of butter from any one dairy will be regulated only by the supply of neutral oil, lard oil, etc., that the farmer can smuggle to his home. Farmers will become as skillful in evading these laws as the Western North Carolinian is in evading the liquor laws. Increase the tax on whisky to \$2 per gallon and then see how many more men all over the United States will be making "moonshine" goods; reduce the tax to 25 cents per gallon and you will reduce the number of cases before each United States Criminal Court in North Carolina to probably one-tenth the present number. If the proposed laws to impose ten cents per pound tax on oleomargarine are enacted you will have to increase the revenue detective service many times its present number, and hold criminal United States courts every week in every district. Butterine or oleomargarine will be produced and the laws will not prevent. The proposed laws, if passed, will prevent open, above-board, tax-paying, honorable manufacturers from continuing to carry on their present

business, but it will not prevent the secret manufacture of the article by a class of men hard to detect and still harder to convict.

We earnestly protest against the passage of the proposed bills, as being unnecessary and very harmful to our business, to the country's business at large and to the morals of many farmers and others.

It will be a temptation that a great many present law-abiding, honorable farmers will not be able to resist, and they will become the same as a great many Western North Carolinians, "moonshiners," for the manufacture of oleomargarine.

The cottonseed oil interests of the South have invested in plants not less than \$50,000,000. The working capital necessary to conduct the business is not less than \$50,000,000 more, making \$100,000,000 employed in the business. The mills have converted a product, namely, cottonseed, which was once considered a perfect nuisance by the farmers in general, into an article bringing to the cotton planter millions of dollars and to the laboring men millions more, and to the railroads a large and profitable tonnage in and out amounting to millions of dollars in freight. There has been paid to the cotton producers this season not less than \$40,000,000 for about two-fifths of the seed produced. There has been paid to the railroads to haul the seed in and the products of the oil mills out, not less than \$15,000,000. There has been paid to laborers dependent upon the manufacture of cotton seed at least \$10,000,000, making a grand total paid out by the oil mills of not less than \$65,000,000, and this for a product that forty years ago was considered absolutely worthless, and for only two-fifths of the seed produced, the balance being used on the farms for fertilizer and for cattle feed. If the oil mills are not crippled by adverse legislation in this country and others, it is only a matter of time when all cottonseed not required for planting will be worked up in oil mills, creating a market value for the seed and money paid out for transportation and labor from a crop of 12,000,000 bales of cotton, a grand total amounting to at least \$150,000,000, or about one-half of the cotton crop itself. Oil mills employ colored men exclusively in every department, excepting the superintendent and skilled mechanics, at least 95 per cent. of all the help employed being colored. These colored men earn from 75 cents to \$2.50 per day and are a very worthy, self-sustaining, law-abiding class of citizens. Why should the product of their labor be legislated against simply to give another class of citizens, the dairymen, a monopoly as against oleomargarine, a food product that the buying consumer is now satisfied to furnish to his family himself. The consumer knows that this product, oleomargarine, is healthy and clean and it costs him much less money than cow butter and equally as satisfactory, and suits him much better than low grades of dirty butter costing the same or less money. It is simply a fight in which the survivor of the fittest should be allowed to prevail, and it is not right or just, no matter in what light it is looked upon, to handicap by a ten cents per pound tax or any other tax or regulation a manufactured article that has been, is now, and always will gradually overcome the public prejudice and work itself into public favor to the detriment of much so-called butter that is only fit for the soap boiler's kettle. Why not tax cotton clothing of all kinds, simply because it is supplanting woolen and silk goods? Why not tax beet sugar, because it will in the end drive out cane sugar if left to a free fight on their merits and cost? Why not prohibit by tax or impose restrictions upon electric light and power, because it is driving out of use gas and horse power? Why, oh why, did not the farmer that furnished tallow to the candle-makers look far enough into the future years ago and prevent the almost total annihilation of the candle manufacturing by the products of petroleum? Why not pass laws to prevent all inventions and improvements to the conditions of the human race just because there are some farmers selfish enough and self-satisfied to live and die as their fathers and grandfathers lived and died years before them?

George L. Baker,
C. Fitzsimmons,
A. C. Phelps,
T. Taylor,
F. K. Borden,
Fred Oliver,
Committee.

CHICAGO

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.
RIALTO BUILDING.

Chicago Live Stock Review.

CATTLE.—The cattle situation has improved somewhat during the week, and there is a decidedly bullish feeling developing among men closely identified with the trade. Receipts are running within very moderate figures and, naturally, with the opening of spring and rush of getting crops into the ground the farming and feeding sections of country will not stop work in their fields to send in half fat cattle. Upon this theory the trade here looks for nothing more than moderate supplies for the next two months or more, while at the same time there is good indication of a strong foreign and domestic demand for all kinds of beef cattle.

Up to time of writing, the receipts for current week run slightly under the previous week, with indications favorable to a light run on final days. There has been a good demand and strong undercurrent to the market, with the exception of Tuesday, and prices have worked fully back to the best point of the previous week, or 15@20 cents better on useful and attractive offerings than at the demoralized close of last week.

The best cattle here this week to date was a lot of 20 steers, averaging 1,442 lbs., sold at \$5.75, but there have been plenty of sales of good to choice mediums to heavy steers at \$5.00@5.50, and quite a representative number at \$5.55@5.65. More cattle have sold at \$5.00 and better than during any week for some time, but, of course, it requires good, fat beefs to make the prices, medium fleshed, half-fat offerings not showing full strength of the market, though some higher, and common light grades that lack feeder quality not making any better prices, though selling with comparative freedom.

Demand for feeding cattle of attractive quality has been good and prices have hardened a little with bulk selling largely at \$4.25@4.75. Light stockers are not moving much as yet, though prices are held stationary at \$3.25 to around \$4.00 for stock steers and \$3.25@3.85 for stock heifers. Stock steer calves have sold as high as \$6.25.

All meritorious butcher cows and heifers have been working toward a higher level and are in active demand, but canner grades have no more than held steady. Bulls are a little firmer. Calves are also some higher. Choice cows and heifers sell as high as \$4.60, and bulk of fat grades between \$3.60 and \$4.25, but canners continue to sell low.

Texas supplies have been fairly liberal, demand good and prices well sustained with choice steers selling at \$5.00, over 200 weighing 1,071 to 1,236 lbs., making the price Wednesday, and bulk of steers selling between \$4.25@4.80.

HOGS.—There has been continued shrinkage in the volume of hogs arriving at market and prices have been making strong advances. On Wednesday of this week the small supply of 20,000 sold at a clear advance of 20@25c over closing quotations of the previous week and at the highest point reached since July, 1895, when \$5.70 was the top. The extreme top on Wednesday was \$5.65, and there is a growing belief that the \$6.00 mark will be reached before there is any permanent reaction to lower prices. The popular range of prices Wednesday for mixed and heavy was \$5.50@5.57½, and for light \$5.45@5.50. At

these advancing prices the trade rules active with local packing concerns taking a lead and paying top prices for the right kinds. Eastern shipping orders have necessarily been curtailed almost one-half as the fresh meat trade of the packers makes competition too strong for them on light supply.

Two causes are assigned for these light runs. One is, the breaking up of winter, making country roads too heavy for getting hogs to market; the other is short supply of marketable hogs in the hands of farmers and feeders. While there is a large degree of truth in the bad roads theory, there is little doubt of the shortage, and men, who, a few weeks ago were bears on the situation, have now turned to the rankest kind of bulls. The only argument in favor of plenty of hogs in the country is found in the natural tendency of the country to hold back when prices are in an advancing basis, and this is not borne out by the extremely light weight of hogs coming forward.

SHEEP.—Volume of sheep and lambs has been slightly more liberal than last week, but there is an excellent demand and the market holds a good strong undertone with sheep gradually working higher and lambs fluctuating with a 10@15c range. Prime woolled sheep sell as high as \$6.30 and shorn stock \$5.25@5.70, with standard muttons in the fleece at \$5.75@6.10. Colorado lambs sell largely at \$7.25@7.35, fancy natives at \$7.40, with odd lots at \$7.50; on Wednesday bulk of woolled lambs at \$6.75@7.25, yearlings \$6.00@6.40.

Completed receipts for the week will approximate 43,000 cattle, 115,000 hogs and 60,000 sheep.

Chicago Provision Market.

The steady advances in the provision market continue. For over three months provisions have been moving up, during which time they have had no setback serious enough to worry the buyer who started right early in the deal or even to worry the bull who joined his party at any stage with reasonable protection for his purchases. The natural result has followed, for there has been an increasing interest in the provision pit and unusual profits for the majority of those in the deal.

The calendar tradition as to the wisdom of buying before Christmas for spring profits has had a notable confirmation this season. At present writing (Wednesday) since early in December pork has advanced about \$4 a barrel, lard nearly \$4.50 a tierce and ribs about 2c per pound. Two-thirds of this advance was made in March. The success of buyers during the early winter swelled the number of new bulls, and increased the courage of the old ones. While there has been no lack of reactions during this advance, there has been no serious experience for the holder. Up to within about ten days ago the gains in the market have been so steady that they have not kept new trade out or created any general desire among longs to get out. The advances have been such as to induce rather than prevent the outsider from coming in. This advance only seems extraordinary when compared with the conditions of the market at the beginning of the movement. Even now prices are nothing more than moderate, and are not at all extraordinary. The situation is a perfectly natural one and has not at any time had anything artificial connected with it. The price of hogs has advanced at least as fast as the price of cured meats, and still keeps ahead of it. It is somewhat significant that the packinghouse which makes a specialty of curing contract pork is closed up, waiting for the time when it will be possible to buy the hog and make pork, lard and short ribs without a loss.

While the bull leadership during the present campaign has been of the very best order, there has been absolutely no suggestion of manipulation. In the provision pit the Armour gets the credit of holding by far the largest line, a line, by the way, which has piled up faster at the yards by taking the hogs than in the speculative pit.

The small contract stocks have made it an exceedingly difficult market for shorts, and their woes have been increased by the continued advance in the price of hogs. The packers who have been bearish have found it cheaper to cover in the market than to make pork or ribs at their houses, for pork at its present price can only be made at a loss with hogs as high as they are.

The cash situation has in a measure been peculiar. Hogs are arriving fully up to the normal, and the shipments from this market are not equal to those of the corresponding period a year ago. But contract stocks continue to decrease. The shortage in packing up to November, about 1,100,000 hogs, has not been made up, nor will it be made up until next summer, and perhaps not even then.

Stocks of provisions in Chicago at the close of business March 31 showed better decreases than had been estimated. There is a decrease of new and old pork of 5,482 barrels, a decrease in all kinds of lard of 10,847 tierces, and a decrease in short ribs of 3,620,000 pounds. There are only 41,936 barrels of contract pork here, and the stock of short ribs is only 14,512,000 pounds. These figures are about as good as the most enthusiastic bull could hope for.

Chicago Live Stock Notes.

Receipts of live stock at Chicago last week were: Cattle, 48,966; hogs, 147,205; sheep, 59,318, against 44,989 cattle, 154,621 hogs, 57,919 sheep the previous week, 40,690 cattle, 259,295 hogs, 64,570 sheep the corresponding week of 1899.

Shipments last week were: Cattle, 18,308; hogs, 26,541; sheep, 8,111, against 16,348 cattle, 34,330 hogs, 9,061 sheep the previous week, 12,755 cattle, 46,660 hogs, 8,389 sheep the corresponding week of 1899.

Hogs slaughtered at Chicago last week were: Armour, 31,300; Anglo-American, 13,200; Boyd & Lunham, 6,400; Continental, 7,800; Hammond, 4,000; International, 6,300; Lipton, 6,800; Morris, 6,200; Swift, 23,200; Viles & Robbins, 9,000; butchers, 7,000.

Downtown packers received 56,000 hogs last month, making 187,000 the first three months of 1900. In March, 1899, they received 48,000, and the first three months of last year 169,000. The 147,200 hogs received at Chicago last week included 10,200 direct to downtown packers.

Eleven markets received 390,000 hogs last week, or 45,000 less than the previous week and 24,000 less than a year ago. Total at eleven markets for 1900 to date, 6,077,000, or 114,000 more than a week ago and 406,000 more than a year ago.

Receipts at the Chicago stockyards for this month are estimated at 185,000 cattle, 580,000 hogs and 265,000 sheep, against 174,655 cattle, 537,534 hogs and 275,995 sheep for April, 1899, and 170,852 cattle, 679,311 hogs and 291,827 sheep for April, 1898.

Receipts of live stock at Chicago for the first quarter of 1900 were: Cattle, 226,649; hogs, 816,508; sheep, 336,599, for January; cattle, 193,354; hogs, 729,354; sheep, 250,008, for February; cattle, 208,076; hogs, 642,599; sheep, 260,184, for March, making a total of 628,079 cattle, 2,188,361 hogs, 846,791 sheep, against 571,831 cattle, 2,172,939 hogs, 944,980 sheep for the same period of 1899, 630,491 cattle, 2,079,632 hogs, 956,980 sheep for the same period 1898.

Shipments for the first quarter of 1900 were: Cattle, 85,575; hogs, 95,399; sheep, 10,236, for January; cattle, 69,482; hogs, 139,610; sheep, 19,958, for February; cattle, 75,528; hogs, 143,670; sheep, 30,864, for March, making a total of 210,585 cattle, 378,679 hogs, 61,058 sheep, against 186,541 cattle, 476,554 hogs, 99,245 sheep for the same period 1899; 230,845 cattle, 404,277 hogs, 177,300 sheep for the same period 1898.

The first three months of 1900 downtown packers received 187,000 hogs, which are not included in the above totals.

The following table gives the receipts at four markets for March, 1900, and the first quarter of the present year, with comparisons:

MARCH RECEIPTS.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	208,076	*642,599	260,184
Kansas City..	134,411	255,445	80,891
Omaha	53,538	185,871	126,659
St. Louis....	50,596	156,349	23,765
March, 1900	416,621	1,240,264	491,490
March, 1899	439,294	1,306,181	558,001
March, 1898	455,335	1,178,095	595,157

FIRST QUARTER.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	628,079	*2,188,361	846,791
Kansas City..	399,049	777,633	214,959
Omaha	160,827	565,953	311,027
St. Louis....	154,836	534,090	58,625

Total, 1900, 1,342,791 4,006,037 1,431,402
Total, 1899, 1,261,326 4,045,154 1,577,876
Total, 1898, 1,370,505 3,939,394 1,600,716

*Note—The above figures do not include 56,000 received by downtown packers in March and 187,000 the first three months of 1900.

Combined receipts of cattle at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis the first three months of 1900, compared with the first quarter of other years, were the second largest since 1894, and within 17,000 of the largest total during the last ten years.

Of the 68,610 carloads of live stock received at Chicago the first three months of 1900, the Northwestern road is credited with 15,265; Burlington, 13,147, and Milwaukee, 12,623.

RANGE OF PRICES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	12.65	12.70	12.55	12.60
July	12.25	12.30	12.20	12.22½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	6.45	6.45	6.37½	6.37½
July	6.55	6.55	6.45	6.47½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	6.65	6.67½	6.55	6.57½
July	6.55	6.57½	6.47½	6.47½

MONDAY, APRIL 2.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	12.60	12.82½	12.60	12.75
July	12.20	12.42½	12.20	12.32½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	6.45	6.50	6.45	6.47½
July	6.50	6.60	6.50	6.55
September ..	6.67½	6.67½	6.65	6.65
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	6.57½	6.67½	6.57½	6.65
July	6.52½	6.60	6.52½	6.57½
September ..	6.60	...	...	6.60

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	13.00	13.45	13.00	13.20
July	12.50	12.85	12.50	12.82½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	6.72½	6.75	6.67½	6.70
July	6.75	6.82½	6.75	6.80
September ..	6.67½	6.67½	6.65	6.65
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	6.87½	6.92½	6.80	6.92½
July	6.75	6.85	6.75	6.85
September ..	6.82½	6.85	6.80	6.85

THURSDAY, APRIL 5.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	13.15	13.30	12.95	12.97½
July	12.82½	13.07½	12.82½	12.82½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	6.70	6.77½	6.67½	6.70
July	6.75	6.80	6.75	6.80
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	6.92½	7.17½	6.87½	6.97½
July	6.85	7.00	6.80	6.82½

THE CUMMER DRYERS.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	12.97½	12.97½	12.60	12.67½
July	12.75	12.85	12.60	12.67½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	6.65	6.67½	6.60	6.62½
July	6.75	6.80	6.70	6.72½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	6.97½	7.00	6.90	6.92½
July	6.80	6.87½	6.75	6.77½

Liverpool Stocks.

	Apr. 1 '00	Mar. 1 '00
Bacon, boxes	7.800	10.000
Hams	4.900	5.900
Shoulders	2.900	3.700
Cheese	44.100	41.800
Butter, packages	4.300	11.200
Lard, tierces	21.400	24.000
do. other kinds, tes.	870	750

South St. Joseph Live Stock Review.

South St. Joseph, Mo., April 3, 1900.

There was a nominal decline on beef steers Monday, but with a strong to 10c higher market to-day the loss was more than regained. Prices as compared with a week ago show an advance of 10@20c and there is a healthier tone to the trade than has been manifest for some time. Receipts are moderate and considerably under the demand, which causes the market to rule stronger than competitive points. Cows and heifers are 5@10c higher than at the close of last week, bulls and stags are stronger, and veals show an advance of about 25c. The supply of stock cattle has been inordinately light and the strong demand has had to go begging. The inquiry, both on local and country account, is for all grades and weights of desirable quality. Native steers are quotable at \$4@5.25; good to choice, \$5.25@5.50; Texas and Westerns, \$3.50@5.25; cows and heifers, \$2.25@4.45; bulls and stags, \$2@4.65; yearlings and calves, \$4@5.15; stockers and feeders, \$3.50@4.80; veals, \$4.25@6.50.

The trade in sheep and lambs last week closed at practically the high point and values have shown further strength this week. Monday the first Texas grass sheep, woolled, were received and sold quickly at \$5.75 and to-day good Kansas fed Colorado lambs sold at \$7.15, the highest point yet reached on the Missouri river. The demand calls for many thousand more than are being received, although receipts are considerably in excess of a year ago. Lambs are quotable at \$5@7.15; yearlings, \$5.35@6.40; sheep and yearlings, \$5@5.85; ewes, \$4@5.35.

The hog market to-day reached the highest average of the year, \$5.18½. Prices ranged from \$5.10@5.30, with the bulk selling at \$5.15@5.22½. Receipts for the first quarter of the year exceeded 386,000, a gain over the same time last year of 70,808 and an increase of over 260,000 over the corresponding three months in 1898. The demand still calls for many more hogs than are coming.

Schedules of the Anglaise-Americaine Soap Co., of Baltimore, against which a petition in bankruptcy was filed here some time ago, were filed here yesterday by Stern, Singer & Barr, who represent Alma C. Stern, one of the partners. The liabilities were \$8,737. The assets consist of a stock of soap at Baltimore, valued at \$920, held by a bank there as collateral, soap frames \$200 and a suit for \$20,000 damages, now pending against the Fidelity Trust and Deposit Co., of Baltimore.

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Exporters of

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CHICAGO.

ATE STRAWBERRIES WHILE BLIZZARD RAGED.

Strawberries and cream served within the confines of huge snowbanks are a treat indeed. This dish is delicious enough in June, but during the fierce snow storm of the last days in February the New York Central served it in their dining cars. This shows that nothing is too great for this company to accomplish.

Recently as the "Southwestern Limited train," which leaves Buffalo at 7:24 o'clock, departed, two prominent business men of Chicago entered the dining car and occupied two seats at a table. The train was late, and they were naturally worried about the progress to be made through New York State.

"Have some strawberries and cream?" politely asked the conductor.

"Hang the order," thundered one of the men. "We want to know if we will get into New York tonight."

"Well, would you like some strawberries and cream?" again asked the conductor.

The storm was howling, clouds of snow were flying and the outside resembled a panorama of the North Pole more than a civilized section of New York State.

The men looked at the conductor, and seriously said: "Now, you stop your joking about strawberries and cream. If you would ask us to have snowballs and icicles it would be more consistent."

"But, mister, we have strawberries and cream," broke in the obliging waiter, as he placed the menu on the table.

"Well, I'll be hanged," said the passenger. "Give us two orders of strawberries and cream!"—Buffalo Commercial.

A large cotton ginnery will be established and operated in connection with the Alabama Cotton Oil Plant, Huntsville, Ala. This movement has been under discussion several months, but did not take definite shape until this morning. The new gin will include ten 70-saw gins and a round bale compress, as well as a double rotary square bale press of standard dimensions. The new plant will necessitate considerable attention to the oil mill engine room and will require an expenditure of \$25,000.

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Hudson Building, 23 Broadway, New York.

Strong Protest Against Oleomargarine Tax.

At one of the continued hearings before the House Committee on Agriculture in reference to the Grout bill to tax butterine, Swift and Company, of Chicago, filed the following interesting statement as to the importance of the oleomargarine industry, the methods of the manufacture, of the product, etc., together with an argument against any Government interference with it:

Oleomargarine has been manufactured in this country for about 25 years, and in its manufacture there is now invested more than \$15,000,000, furnishing employment to many thousand men. The wholesale and retail sale and delivery of oleomargarine furnish employment to 25,000 men. There is probably \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 invested in the wholesale and retail trade, separate and apart from the manufacture of the article.

Oleomargarine is an absolutely pure and healthful product. It contains the following ingredients:

1. Oleo Oil—A selected fat from beef that is obtained from the caul fat. This is the principal ingredient. This fat is thoroughly washed, thrown into a vat of ice water to remove the animal heat, then thoroughly cooked, cooled and put into hydraulic presses, by which the oil is extracted, the residue being commercially known as stearine.

2. Neutral.—This is the leaf lard of the pig. The leaf of fat when taken out of the animal is thoroughly washed and put into a refrigerator, where it remains 24 hours. It is then thoroughly cooked. It is absolutely without color, being snow white, and has neither taste nor odor. Both pigs and cattle are examined by Government inspectors before and after killing, thereby insuring protection against disease. England, France, Germany, Holland and many other foreign countries, where oleomargarine is manufactured more extensively than in the United States, depend entirely upon the American manufacturers for oleo oil and neutral.

3. Cottonseed Oil.—This ingredient is not always used; it is used in limited quantities in the medium grade. The oil is extracted from selected cottonseed and then highly refined. It is a pure, sweet product and is used quite generally for cooking purposes. Prominent chemists have asserted that it has the same qualities as, and is equally digestible, with the best of olive oil.

4. Milk.

5. Salt.

The process of manufacturing is somewhat as follows:

"The ingredients are churned together for about 30 minutes in a large steel churn; after churning the oleomargarine, which is then in a liquid state, is chilled by passing through ice water, worked thoroughly to get out the moisture, packed in tubs and cases, branded according to the requirements of the revenue

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HAMILTON, O.

laws, and is ready for the market. There is a small quantity of coloring matter introduced in the product to give it the rich yellow color which has always been a feature of this product, and was such a feature long before it became a feature of butter. All the ingredients are strictly pure, clean and thoroughly cooked, so that there is no need of any preservative other than salt, nor is any other ever used. If the oleomargarine is properly made it does not become rancid and will keep in any climate. In respect to its purity, cleanliness and freedom from becoming rancid, it exceeds the best of butter.

The enactment of these bills would seriously affect the cattle industry. The manufacturer of oleomargarine has created a demand for oleo oil, which is made from the choice fats from the beef, and is worth to-day 10 cents per pound. If these choice fats were not utilized in the manufacture of oleomargarine, they would have to be sold as tallow, which is worth 6 cents per pound. A steer will yield 50 pounds of oleo oil; therefore, should the oleomargarine industry be destroyed, each steer would depreciate in value \$2. The same is true of the hog. Leaf lard (or neutral) is used in the manufacture of oleomargarine. Neutral is to-day worth 8½ cents per pound; lard is worth 6 cents per pound; a hog will yield about eight pounds of neutral. If there was no demand for neutral as an oleomargarine ingredient, it would have no greater value than lard; hence, each hog would be worth 20 cents less than present price.

For the year ending Dec. 31, 1899, there were 1,702,572 cattle slaughtered at the Union Stock Yards, in Chicago; at \$2 per head this would make \$3,405,144. For the same period there were 7,032,430 hogs slaughtered at the Union Stock Yards, in Chicago; at 20 cents per head this would make \$1,406,486. Therefore, should Congress pass a law which would destroy the oleomargarine business the cattle and hog raisers marketing their stock in Chicago would actually lose in the course of a year \$4,811,630 by depreciation in value of stock, and this will apply to every other slaughtering point in the United States—Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, etc.

The question of color is urged against the use of oleomargarine. It goes without saying that we have the right to make our goods as attractive and as pleasing to the eye and as desirable to the purchaser as we can, provided we do nothing to injure the quality of the goods. The same color is used in coloring oleomargarine that is used in coloring but-

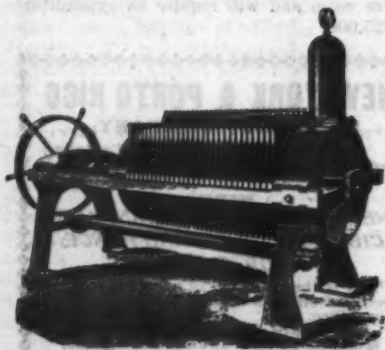
ter, and the use of this butter color (so-called) in coloring butter is just as much a deceit and a fraud upon customers as is its use in coloring oleomargarine. It is further a fact that the oleomargarine manufacturers were the first to see the advantage of having a uniform color in their goods, and were the first to use butter color (so-called). The creameries throughout the country were quick to take advantage of the new idea, and to-day it is rare to see butter on the market which is not colored a bright yellow, although the natural color of butter ranges all the way from white for the ordinary winter butter to a light yellow for summer butter.

We would further state in reference to the claim that it is a fraud upon the sale of butter, that it is absolutely impossible to-day, under the internal revenue laws and regulations, to sell oleomargarine as butter to customers of ordinary intelligence, as all oleomargarine sold is required to be branded in large letters, and there are stringent penalties for the failure to comply therewith.

No law can make more stringent requirements to protect customers than the present laws, and the fact that the output is yearly increasing shows that there is a demand for oleomargarine as such, in spite of all hostile agitation and legislation. That there is fraud sometimes practiced in the retail sale of the product is quite possible, and laws have been and should be enacted for the purpose of preventing such fraud, but all that is no reason for stamping out the industry of manufacturing and selling oleomargarine.

If it is claimed that an increase of the tax would not stamp out the industry, it is at least certain that it would cause an increase in the illegal sale of the article, and therefore would fail of its object in protecting customers from fraud. The present tax of 2 cents a pound on the article which sells at an average of 10 cents a pound is excessive, being 20 per cent. of the selling price, and it is undoubtedly a fact that a large proportion of the fraud now claimed is due to this excessive tax, for it is well known, and is vouched for by the experience of the internal revenue department in its collections of revenue on tobaccos and liquors that taxes and violations of revenue laws increase and decrease in the same proportion.

Twenty-two carcasses, or a quarter of a ton, of bob veal was captured by Cattle Inspector John Rast at Buffalo, N. Y., last week.



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KANSAS CITY.

Live Stock Review.

Kansas City, Mo., April 3, 1900.

The receipts, with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	33,903	56,169	16,209
Same week, 1899	29,988	56,030	22,544
Same week, 1898	27,568	59,942	19,329
Same week, 1897	26,630	49,554	20,265
Chicago	48,800	136,206	57,900
Omaha	12,700	33,800	28,700
St. Louis	11,200	34,300	5,000
St. Joseph	5,000	26,300	4,800
Kansas City	33,900	56,200	16,200

Total past week, 111,600 386,800 112,600
 Previous week, 105,300 316,300 116,200
 Same week, 1899 97,200 306,200 122,000

Kansas City packers' slaughter:

Armour	5,848	21,978	4,136
Swift	4,804	16,505	9,015
Schwarzschild	6,151	1,922	1,440
Fowler	207	9,849	.....
Butchers	490	197	187

Total past week, 17,440 50,451 14,778
 Previous week, 16,515 55,175 18,320
 Same week, 1899 16,186 50,654 16,000

CATTLE.—The market for the past week, taken as a whole, was a remarkably good one. While prices were a little slow on Monday and Tuesday, there was an advance from 10c to 20c per 100 lbs. on Wednesday's and Thursday's market on nearly all grades. Then came the rumor that the receipts of the present week would be large and therefore on Friday the purchasers were very conservative, so that the market closed for the week with a little lower ideas of value all along the line. Towards the close of the week some very good cattle, 1,472 lbs. average, sold at \$5.45; some pretty fairly finished stock of 1,350 lbs. average at \$5.25. There was a fair showing of fat cattle; very few what may be called fancy grades. The cows and heifers were in small supply; the better grades of both sold at good prices, in fact some bunches of heifers brought remarkably good prices. Bulls were also in pretty fair demand, and while a few fancy ones brought \$4.50, some prime bulls, 1,900 lbs. average, sold at \$4, which may be regarded the top of the market. To be sure, very good bunches could be purchased at \$3.50 per 100 lbs. There was a fair supply of medium weight cattle among the Western arrivals. Among the sales may be noted some 1,346 lbs. average Western steers at \$5; a bunch of 109 head of 1,200 lbs. average at \$4.70, which would be representative prices; some 1,322 lbs. average Colorado steers sold at \$4.90; Western bulls, 1,725 lbs. average, sold at \$3.25, while some canning bulls, 1,369 lbs. average, at \$2.80; Western range fed Texas, 1,210 lbs. average, sold at \$4.75. The receipts of the quarantine Texas division not large for the entire week, and there was fully an advance of from 10c to 20c per 100 lbs. on steers. Among the sales may be noted some 1,159 lbs. average steers at \$4.55; a bunch of 170 of 903 lbs. average at \$4.20; a bunch of 126 of 888 lbs. average at \$4.05. The best grades of Texas cows were scarce, a few selling as high as \$3.75, a very good description selling at \$3.20. Canning cows, however, are neglected in a good measure,

as packers are seemingly indifferent, except at very low prices. Some Texas bulls, 1,253 lbs. average, sold as high as \$3.80; a few 1,280 lbs. average at \$3.15, which was regarded a pretty good price. The stocker and feeder market for the week may be called fairly satisfactory in a measure, not, however, for some of the speculators who dipped in a little too heavy at the commencement of the week and were compelled to bring some of their holdings to the present week, and foot up the cost, which they do not at all admire. The shipments to the country were 290 cars, against 313 cars for the previous week, and 215 cars for corresponding week one year ago. The shipments of fat cattle to the seaboard, 80 cars, against 82 cars previous week, and 113 cars one year ago. New York received the bulk, 63 cars; Philadelphia 11, and Watertown, 6. The outside purchasers of cattle for the week headed by Cudahy, 563 went to Omaha; Ackerman shipped 538; Kraus, 348; Balling, 340; Schwarzschild, 320; Armour and Hall, 184 each, and Swift, 164.

The receipts this week, Monday, 6,527; Tuesday, 7,215, so that the large receipts expected have not yet materialized. Therefore the market may still be called a strong one on nearly every grade all along the line. A fair quantity of Colorado cattle have been offered this week, but the highest price so far paid for some 1,500 lbs. average steers, \$5.35. Cows and heifers are still scarce; the good grades are very active, but the poorer grades must be called slow sale to lower prices. A few cows, 1,480 lbs. average, tipped the market at \$4.50; a few heifers, 712 lbs. average, \$4.80, but a very respectable heifer could be purchased at \$4.20. Bulls are somewhat slow. The highest price paid so far this week for 1,600 lbs. average, \$3.85, but quite a number of them selling at \$3.50. Texas range fed Texas steers are in fair sale; some 1,056 lbs. average sold at \$4.40. There have been some pretty fairly finished Western steers on the market. Some bunches, 1,179 lbs. average, sold at \$4.77½; some Western cows, 1,143 lbs. average, as high as \$3.65; a bunch of 42 Western bulls, 1,342 lbs. average, sold at \$3.30. The quarantine Texas are in no large supply, but the sales have been pretty steady. A bunch of 1,149 lbs. average tipped the market at \$4.90. Among other sales may be noticed 512 head of 1,030 lbs. average at \$4.25; a bunch of 200 head of 1,050 lbs. average at \$4.20. This shows the range of the market. To be sure, some sold a trifle lower than these prices. Some good cows, 1,000 lbs. average, sold as high as \$3.80; some Texas and Indian heifers, 1,075 lbs. average, sold at \$4.10; some bulls, 1,232 lbs. average, sold at \$3.25. The canning cows are still in the dumps, neglected by the packers. The stocker and feeder trade so far has been very satisfactory indeed.

HOGS.—Decidedly the past week was a good one for the seller of hogs, with an advance of 15¢@17½¢ per 100 lbs. from the previous week's prices. The sellers of hogs should feel extremely grateful to the public in general. The highest point for the week was reached on Thursday. The speculators in the morning purchased freely at high prices. The packers, however, held back to see how the markets would open, and as they opened with a stronger tone the packers were very free buyers indeed, the tops for the day standing \$5.32½, with bulk \$5.10@5.20. The very smooth hogs, selling at the highest price, namely \$5.32½, were from Nebraska, and, to use a common expression, they were "daisies." The heavy hogs and mixed packing sold on that day from \$5.10@

5.20, and several bunches of very good Texas and Indian hogs of from 190 to 200 lbs. average, sold from \$5@5.12½. Light hogs went from \$5@5.10. The speculators on Friday were a little cautious; prices were getting a little too high for speculators, so that they were rather quiet, and the packers managed to break the market a little, the tops standing \$5.30, with bulk \$5.05@5.15. On Saturday, as usual, the shippers and speculators were very scarce, indeed, so that the packers were again enabled to knock some 5¢@7½¢ per 100 lbs. They complained that the quality was not as good as usual, so that the tops for the day standing \$5.25, with bulk \$5.05@5.12½, with the demand for light pigs very light indeed. The outside purchaser of hogs last week shipped 5,917 head. The average weight of hogs in March, 210 lbs., being 8 lbs. lower than the month of February and 20 lbs. lighter than the month of January. One year ago the average in March was 208 lbs., and that year was the lightest average for such month since March, 1892.

Receipts this week, Monday, 7,832; Tuesday, 12,338. On Monday there were entirely too many Southern hogs; the quality was poor, therefore lower prices, but the bulk of the decline fell on the commoner grades. The market for the day stood \$5.20, with bulk \$5@5.15. On Tuesday there was a better feeling all along the line; the speculators were early in the market and they pecked away, with the shippers coming in and helping them out; then the packers followed suit, so that there was a better feeling and a quick clearance sale made. Mexico was in the market with an order for 350 lbs. average hogs, for which they were willing to pay \$5.35. The packers did not quite care to follow up this price, so that the tops for the day, outside of the Mexico order, was \$5.30, with bulk \$5.10@5.25. So far, pigs have been scarce, but then there is not much of a demand for them and prices were sort of slow. The shippers have been pretty fair buyers of light hogs.

SHEEP.—It was decidedly a banner week for lambs and mutton, and the market closed last week fully 20c per 100 lbs. higher than for the previous week. A bunch of 51 head of spring lambs, 40 lbs. average, tipped the market at \$9.50. Towards the close of the week the arrivals were mostly lambs, and with the bulk of such selling at from \$6.60@7, any person can see that it was indeed a good market. A bunch of 500 Colorados of 75 lbs. average sold at \$7; a bunch of 469 74 lbs. average sold at \$6.95; three bunches, amounting to 796 head, Colorado lambs sold from \$6.60@6.90 per 100 lbs.; a bunch of 557 Western wethers, 121 lbs. average, sold as high as \$5.70, and the largest advance made on any one grade for the week being a bunch of 757 Western wethers, 120 lbs. average, which sold at the remarkably good figure of \$5.85. It goes without saying that the stocker and feeder trade was brisk indeed, and, unfortunately for the outside purchasers, not enough to go around.

Receipts this week, Monday, 1,580; Tuesday, 4,915, and the market is still decidedly a strong one in every particular. Quite an amount of Colorado lambs have been offered, but they have sold at very good prices indeed. Among the sales may be noticed: A bunch of 14 head of spring lambs, 44 lbs. average, at \$10. Among the Colorado lambs may be noticed: 496 of 74 lbs. average at \$7; 537 head, 74 lbs. average, \$6.90; 564 head, 64 lbs. average, \$6.75; also 498 clipped Colorado lambs, 83 lbs. average, at \$6; 87 head of Kansas lambs, 75 lbs. average, \$6.75; a bunch of 190 Western wethers, 121 lbs. average, at \$6.

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Use the kind of Parchment Paper that you can boil your Meats in. If you cannot boil a ham in Parchment Paper, it is an imitation, not the Genuine Parchment Paper; test this.

PACKINGHOUSE NOTES.

* The packinghouse of L. Frank & Son at 644-650 Market street, Milwaukee, Wis., has been damaged by fire. The loss is not large.

* The Swift Packing Company, of Chicago, will conduct a packing business at Negaunee, Mich. Several new buildings will be erected for that purpose.

* The New Sharon Creamery Company, of New Sharon, Ia., has been incorporated for \$20,000. Corporators: F. E. Crawford, L. S. Sherman, both of New Sharon.

* The Vesper Creamery Association, of Vesper, Onondaga county, N. Y., has been incorporated. Directors: Frank Northrup and John Murphy, of Vesper, N. Y.

* Mr. J. M. Wanner, manager of the Hammond Packing Company's plant at St. Joseph, Mo., has resigned and will probably be succeeded by Mr. E. T. McCarthy.

* The Elmwood Creamery Company, of Elmwood, Neb., has been incorporated. Corporators: C. S. Clapp, W. S. Waters, Charles Rivett, Louis Rietter and L. F. Langhorst.

* The Twin City Purified Milk Company, of Rock Island, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital of \$2,500. Corporators: E. Jens, G. Montgomery, L. T. Beman, all of Rock Island.

* A herd of over twenty pure bred Jerseys, valued at \$10,000, many of them imported, is required to supply the restaurant of M. Hilgert in St. Joseph, Mo., with pure butter, milk and cream.

* Thirteen hundred dollars invested in black Galloway cattle by J. P. Harshaw, of Hutchinson, Kan., has brought him a return of \$21,000, and he has still on hand \$4,000 worth of cattle.

* Schintsius & Smith, the East Buffalo, N. Y., cattle dealers, sent their first consignment of live beef cattle to Havana, Cuba, last week. There were 40 Western beeves in the lot, and they were shipped via New York.

* E. R. Valentine & Co., of Dover, Del., have been incorporated to deal in produce and provisions. Capital \$100,000. Incorporators: E. R. Valentine, of Nyack; T. B. Freese, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. Virdin, of Dover.

* The foundations are being put in for the new Stayton creamery at Stayton, Ore. The building will be 20x28 feet, with a 12x20-foot addition. E. J. Seeley, the projector of the creamery, has secured most of the machinery.

* The Kansas City Stockyards Company is considering the advisability of building a large show barn to cost \$40,000. It will probably be built in time for the combination show and sale next fall. It will be 278x125 feet in size.

* W. S. Hannah, president of the Live Stock Exchange and several others, of Kansas City, Mo., appeared before the Agricultural Committee of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., last week to oppose the bill providing for a tax on oleomargarine.

* Arthur T. Davies used to work for the Newark (N. J.) Milk and Cream Company. He left them and went with the Crown Dairy Company. Arthur started in to work his old route of the Milk and Cream Company for the Crown Company. Vice-Chancellor Stevens says he mustn't, so Arthur will stop.

* The Cooke Canning Company, which bought up other plants at Blaine, Wash., has decided to make extensive improvements for the spring canning season. L. D. Stephenson has been engaged to superintend the building of the improvements at Blaine. A 60x122 addition will be built at once. The sockeye run will soon begin.

* The Pennsylvania Supreme Court has

decided that a company incorporated under the laws of another State and which fails to register in Pennsylvania cannot recover in a suit at law. A New Jersey corporation not registered in the Keystone State brought suit against a firm in Philadelphia. But the New Jersey corporation couldn't recover.

* The herd of thoroughbred bulls recently shipped from Nebraska to Topeka, Kan., suddenly became sick during the drive to the XX ranch and before anything could be done for them twenty-five out of the 100 lay down and died. The stock belonged to T. C. Shoemaker, of Kansas City. The cause of the loss is attributed to overheating. The loss was \$5,650, or \$250 per head.

* Articles for the incorporation of the Union Stockyards at Dayton, O., have been filed. The capital stock is \$100,000. Most of this stock has been subscribed by local pork packers, including William Focke's Sons, Henry Burkhardt Packing Company, Daniel Bodecker, H. Annegers & Bro., and Greene, Emery & Co., of Cincinnati. L. J. Peterson, a stock raiser, residing at Xenia, is the promoter of the project.

* Swift and Company have arranged with the cattle buyers in Washington county, N. Y., between Fort Edward and Rouse's Point, to purchase all the calves, sheep, hogs and cattle that they can handle and ship them to Fort Edward, where they will slaughter them and ship the dressed meat to New York in their refrigerator cars. C. H. Mason, Glens Falls, and William Devine, of Sandy Hill, will have charge of the business at Fort Edward.

* Sidney A. Kent, of Chicago, died at his summer residence at Suffield, Conn., on April 1, aged 66 years. Death was the result of a complication of diseases from an attack of influenza last January. He was born at Suffield. Between 1880 and 1890 he amassed one of Chicago's largest fortunes. He helped to organize the Corn Exchange Bank, and owned a controlling interest in three large packing companies, besides owning stock in the Santa Fe road, Chicago Street Railway Company and several other commercial enterprises and banks.

* The refrigerator car works of the Kansas City Car Works, at Armourdale, Kan., where the storage cars of the Armour Packing Company are built, have been destroyed by fire. Loss about \$500,000. The Armour Packing Co.'s plant was threatened. The part of the Armour Packing Company's car shops destroyed by fire in Armourdale, Kan., on March 27, will be rebuilt. The property is owned by the Kansas City Car and Foundry Company and was leased to the Armour. The new buildings will be more substantial than the ones destroyed. The car wheel foundry immediately south of the car shops was not touched by the fire and the plant has continued to turn out car wheels without interruption.

* The quarantine has been removed and cattle from Mexico may now be admitted to Colorado, after inspection by the State cattle inspectors. Heretofore Mexican cattle have been rigorously excluded from the State, but of late there has been such a demand from cattlemen for their admission, because of the scarcity of cattle on the ranges that at a recent meeting of the State Veterinary and Sanitary Board, action removing the bar to their admission was taken. Several other States admit Mexican cattle. The board appointed James Morrison deputy State inspector and county sheep inspector for Dolores and Montezuma counties. J. B. Walker, of Denver, was appointed State cattle inspector at Amarillo, Tex., and Florence, N. M. The board confirmed the agreements of the Kansas and Nebraska boards to accept Colorado cattle within those States upon a bill of health from Colorado inspectors.

MASON PURE FOOD COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The report of the Mason Senatorial Food Investigating Committee, a copy of which we have received, is a voluminous volume of 655 pages, containing the testimony of 196 witnesses, including that of Col. John F. Hobbs, of The National Provisioner, and James C. Duff, S. B., packinghouse expert and chief chemist of The National Provisioner Analytical and Consulting Laboratory.

The principal features of the report of interest to our trade were given in these columns last month. The vast amount of matter which was gleaned by this important committee will be a splendid basis for remedial legislation by Congress. The Investigating Committee did its work well. It accomplished that for which it was appointed and more. The committee comprised the following members of the United States Senate: William E. Mason, Illinois, chairman; George P. Wetmore, Rhode Island; Nathan B. Scott, West Virginia; Addison G. Foster, Washington; William A. Harris, Kansas; Alexander S. Clay, Georgia; John L. McLaurin, South Carolina.

We give below excerpts from the committee's report in addition to the facts from it already published by us:

OLEOMARGARINE.

In regard to butterine or oleomargarine, it is not claimed by any of the witnesses before your committee that it is in any way deleterious to public health. On the contrary, all expert evidence upon this point strongly confirms the testimony of the manufacturers of this article, to the effect that it is a healthful food product. The testimony shows that this product is the result of a combination of beef and pork fats, butter, cream and milk with coloring matter, which is familiar to that universally used by farmers and dairies engaged in the manufacture of butter for the coloring of that product. As under the resolution under which this committee is operating it is made one of its duties to investigate food products, and to ascertain what is sold that is deleterious to the public health, your committee made every effort to obtain information upon this branch of the subject, and in addition to oral testimony there were submitted authorities of an expert character as follows:

Henry Morton, Stevens Institute Technology, New Jersey:

It contains nothing whatever which is injurious as an article of diet; but, on the contrary, is essentially identical with the best fresh butter.

S. C. Caldwell, Chemical Laboratory Cornell University:

Possesses no qualities whatever that can make it the least degree unwholesome.

Charles P. Williams, analytical chemist, Philadelphia:

It is a pure and wholesome article of food, and in this respect, as in respect to its chemical composition, is fully the equivalent of the best dairy butter.

Henry A. Mott, analytical chemist, New York:

Essentially identical with butter made from cream, and perfectly pure and wholesome article.

J. S. W. Arnold, medical department, University New York:

A blessing for the public, and in every way a perfectly pure, wholesome, and palatable article of food.

W. O. Atwater, Wesleyan University, Connecticut:

It is perfectly wholesome and healthy, and has a high and nutritious value.

Scientific American:

Oleomargarine is as much a farm product as beef or butter, and is as wholesome as either.

THE RICE-BEITENMILLER SWITCH CO.,

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Established
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For smoking you obtain the sweet and delightful flavor which the trade of to-day demands for first-class Hams, Shoulders, Beef, Sausages, Tongues, etc.

Do the trade use it? Well, yes! Here are a few: Armour & Company, Swift and Company, Rohe & Brother, Armour Packing Company, F. Bechstein & Sons, International Packing Company, North Packing and Provision Company, Boston Packing and Provision Company, Passaic Beef Company, A. A. Jewett & Co., Philadelphia, and many others.

Write us and SEND FOR SAMPLE ORDER. Carload lots a specialty.

THE LIGNUM COMPANY,

177 LEWIS STREET, NEW YORK

Prof. Charles F. Chandler, New York city: The product is palatable and wholesome, and I regard it as a most valuable article of food.

Prof. George F. Barker, University of Pennsylvania:

It is perfectly wholesome, and is desirable as an article of food.

As to the right of manufacturers to color their oleomargarine, it would appear from the tenor of late decisions in United States and States Courts that the legislative branch would exceed its power by prohibiting the use of such coloring matter in the manufacture of either butter or oleomargarine, and in the opinion of your committee such legislation would be void, for lack of uniformity were permission granted to use coloring matter in one of these products to the exclusion of its use in the other.

There have been several recent decisions by the Supreme Court of the United States, the most prominent being the case of Schollenberger vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in which it is held that oleomargarine has been recognized for nearly a quarter of a century in Europe and the United States as an article of food and commerce, and has been so recognized by acts of Congress. The court refers to the act of August 2, 1886 (24 Stat., 209), "An act defining butter, also, imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of oleomargarine." One description of oleomargarine contained in this act includes "all mixtures and compounds of tallow, beef fat, suet, lard, lard oil, vegetable oil, annatto and other coloring matter, intestinal fat, and offal fat made in imitation of butter." The decision in the Schollenberger case holds, "that the manufacture of oleomargarine by the compounding of the ingredients named in this quotation from the act of August 2, 1886, is recognized by Congress as being a lawful business and that the oleomargarine so produced is a lawful article of commerce."

It was claimed by some of the witnesses before your committee that the present laws are inadequate to carry out the original intention of legislatures, and that under the operation of the various laws regulating the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine it is sometimes sold to consumers as butter. Some of the witnesses who testified before your committee stated "that having asked for butter there were occasions when oleomargarine had been given them instead of the former

article." The examination of the retailers of oleomargarine and butter who came before your committee tends to show that consumers of these articles know which of these products they are purchasing, but in many instances do not wish it known that they are using oleomargarine, and it is the testimony of manufacturers of oleomargarine before your committee that there is no instance of any consumer having ever brought action to prosecute dealers for having sold them oleomargarine instead of butter. This testimony has not been contradicted, nor has any proof of its inaccuracy been offered.

There has been much evidence and argument before your committee as to whether the manufacture of oleomargarine is detrimental to the interests of the farmers of the country. The evidence shows, however, that all of the ingredients entering into the composition of both butter and oleomargarine are the products of our farms, with the possible exception of the coloring matter, the use of which is infinitesimal in both cases.

The resolution under which this committee was appointed does not authorize investigation except:

First. What food is sold that is deleterious to the public health; and,

Second. What food is sold in fraud to the consumer.

The committee finds from the evidence before it that the product known commercially as oleomargarine is healthful and nutritious, and that no additional legislation is necessary.

PRESERVATIVES.

Under this head an immense amount of evidence has been taken. The indiscriminate use of preservatives in different food products is a dangerous practice and one which ought to receive the most careful supervision. There is no doubt in the minds of the committee that much carelessness is covered up by the use of preservatives. According to the evidence of Dr. Wiley the use of small amounts of preservatives under certain circumstances is not in the least degree dangerous to public health.

It is impossible to call attention to all or even a great part of the articles of food which are adulterated. It is thought by the committee that for the present we have called attention to enough to show the plan of legislation and the necessity for it.



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CHEMICAL

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VACUUM PANS,

LARD

REFINING,

REFRIGERATING,

COLD

STORAGE,

HAM BOILING,

HAM TESTING,

SOLDER

MACHINES,

ETC., ETC.

A new
Catalogue
has just
been issued.

KANSAS CITY STOCKYARDS CO. CASE.

The United States Supreme Court last week issued an order assigning for rehearing and argument at the October term the suit of the Kansas City Stockyards Company against the State of Kansas. This noted case has been before the court nearly a year. It is brought by the stockyards company against the State of Kansas to restrain that commonwealth from enforcing the law passed by the Legislature, prescribing a maximum schedule of charges for yardage, feeding, etc., at the Kansas City yards. The principle involved is an important one. It will be determined by the court whether State Legislatures have the right to regulate corporations of this sort and as every live-stock exchange, cotton and grain exchange in the United States will be affected by the decision, the action of the court is of widespread interest.

Bridgeton's, N. J., city council has had a meat inspector appointed to inspect all meats offered for sale in the city.

Hides and Skins

CHICAGO.

The situation is slowly but surely changing in favor of the packer, inasmuch as qualities are commencing to improve and the contingent demand has given more strength to the market. Considerable stock, mostly branded, have been moved and in some cases advances are claimed to have been obtained.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, free of brands and grubs, sold in fair volume at 12c. Some of the packers are higher in their views for the late take off, but would be glad to move their old stock at even money.

No. 1 BUTT BRANDED STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, moved to the number of 3,000 at 11½c, though some holders demand an extra ¼ cent.

COLORADO STEERS, 3,000 went for 11c and most of the packers now demand this figure.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS, 2,000 went as high as 12½c. The quality of present offerings is much improved.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lbs. and up, are not a very active factor. About 2,000 brought 10½@11c.

BRANDED COWS, 10,000 went for 10½@10¾c, at which prices they are quotable.

NATIVE BULLS are in small supply. They offer at 10c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The tone of the country market is undeniably improved. It is now generally thought that further recessions are unlikely. There is an excellent call and a none too generous supply which, if it increases, is likely to upset the recently established 1c spread on buff selections.

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lbs., free of brands and grubs, are at present rather an indefinite quantity, as some have sold for 9½@8¼c for ones and twos, while current bids are a full cent below these figures.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lbs., have sold at 9½@8c for ones and twos. These prices are regarded as prohibitive by many.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS are in ordinary selection, nominally worth 8¼@8½c.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lbs. and up, are in good request at 9½@8½c for ones and twos.

NATIVE BULLS are nominally worth 8c flat, though no transaction is reported.

CALFSKINS, 8 to 15 lbs., are in active request at 12½c for good country skins.

KIPS are in indifferent request at 10½@10¾c.

DEACONS, 62½@65c.

SLUNKS, 30c.

HORSEHIDES.—No. 1 are in good request at \$3.55@3.60.

SHEEPSKINS.—Stocks are closely sold up. We quote:

PACKER PELTS, \$1.50.

COUNTRY PELTS, \$1.05@1.30.

PACKER LAMBS, \$1.20.

KANSAS CITY.

HIDES.—The week closed with sales of some 27,000 hides, one of the largest packers cleaning out his entire slaughter up to last Saturday night, and all at what may be

called strong prices. Texas sold freely for the week at 12½c; lights, 11½c; 6,000 native steers sold at 12@11c; Colorados were sold at 10½c; butt brands, 11½c; heavy native cows at 11c, so that taking as a whole the sales represent all classes of hides. It is reasonable therefore to expect that in the face of such sales that the packers are stiffening pretty much in their ideas, and on branded stock more especially, the packers deem that a victory has been won—that there will be no further decline, in fact, rather an advance, for most of the branded stock now coming forward shows some strictly short-haired hides, and, in fact, all kinds showing "shedding of hair." Texas are held very firmly at present and are very scarce at 12½c; lights are held firmly at 12c and extremes at 11½c. While some early heavy native cows were sold at 11c, a few of all weights at 10½c. The market on native stock is not brisk. The packers, however, are holding with a firmer grasp, and one packer, who holds the bulk of the native steers in this city, seems to have set his cap determined for 12½c. Whether he would hold out if a clearance sale could be made at this price, however, is a debatable subject. The other holder will sell freely at 12½c, but a great many tanners just at present are holding back. As the big trust has commenced to nibble at native steers, and indulging lately on and off purchasing native cows, the packers are no ways inclined to take a very blue estimation of the future. They are buoyant all along the line that when the short-haired hides will come there will be big prices ruling and the native stock that now the tanners reject will be wanted, even at better prices than they are now willing to pay for them. This, however, may prove a dream on their part, but they are very sanguine just at present.

SHEEPSKINS are a little draggy. The packers have no great stocks, but they are willing to listen to the concessions of any traveling brother who wants a car or two.

BOSTON.

The market has gained tone in consonance with the newly acquired strength of Western contemporaries. There is an early prospect of substantial operation on the part of tanners. Buffs offer at 9½c and New England at even money.

CALFSKINS continue scarce and high.

SHEEPSKINS.—Receipts are a trifle more generous, though prices are sustained.

PHILADELPHIA.

Inquiry is more active, but traffic is quiet, largely because of the inadequacy of supplies. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 10½c.

CITY COWS, 10c.

COUNTRY STEERS, 10c.

COUNTRY COWS, 8½@9¼c.

COUNTRY BULLS, 8@8½c.

CALFSKINS.—There is a good call.

SHEEPSKINS.—There is something of a depression in the market.

NEW YORK.

There is still quite an accumulation on hands. A better demand is anticipated for the early future, as from now on qualities will continually improve. The leather situation is weak.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lbs. and up, 11½@12c.

BUTT BRANDS, 11@11½c.
SIDE BRANDS, 10½@10¾c.
CITY COWS, 9½@10c.
NATIVE BULLS, 9½c.
CALFSKINS (see p. 36).
HORSEHIDES, \$2.00@3.25.

SUMMARY.

Coincident with the coming of the short haired season, more favorable conditions are becoming apparent. The general tone of the market is much improved and in some cases sales have been effected at an advance. The packers are, however, still very willing to accept old prices for old stock. The country market is also appreciably braced up and the prospect of further decline comparatively small. There is more activity in the Boston market and a good business for the early future is anticipated. There is little change in the New York situation as yet, though the present exhilaration will naturally pervade the various centers. One reason and the reason why the hide market has been so depressed has been on account of the weak leather situation, which has its source in the fact that during the recent leather boom shoe manufacturers bought "not wisely, but too well," and as their orders failed to materialize in accordance with expectations, they not only have not been obliged to buy leather, but in many cases have from a 60 days' to a four months' supply on hand at present. It is thus fairly safe to assume that there will not be a great deal of leather sold in the next two months.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 native, 60 lbs. and up, 12c; No. 1 butt branded, 60 lbs. and up, 11½@11¾c; Colorado steers, 11c; No. 1 Texas steers, 12½c; No. 1 native cows, 10½@11c; under 55 lbs., 10½c; branded cows, 10½@10¾c; native bulls, 10c.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lbs., 9½@9¾c; No. 2, 8½@8¾c; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lbs., 9½@9c; branded steers and cows, 8½@8¾c; heavy cows, 60 lbs. and up, 8½@9½c; native bulls (flat), 8c; calfskins, for No. 1, 12½c; kips, for No. 1, 10½@10¾c; deacons, 62½@85c; slunks, 30c; horsehides, \$3.55@3.60; packer pelts, \$1.50; country pelts, \$1.05@1.30; packer lambs, \$1.20.

BOSTON—

Buff hides, 9½c; New England hides, 9c.

PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, 10c; country cows, 8½@9½c; country bulls, 8@8½c.

NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. and up, 11½@12c; butt branded steers, 11@11½c; side branded steers, 10½@10¾c; city cows, 9½@10c; native bulls, 9½c; calfskins (see page 36); horsehides, \$2@3.25.

HIDELETS.

Edw. R. Ladew, the well known sole leather tanner, has returned from a trip to Cuba.

J. H. Stratman Co., Allegheny, Pa., will be succeeded by Wm. P. Lange, who will continue to deal in hides, skins and tallow.

Stock to the amount of \$50,000 was raised for the new Kosciusko (Miss.) oil mill and fertilizer factory of that city last week. L. H. Dooty, who has long been traveling for Henshelm & Bro., of New Orleans, was chosen permanent president and manager of the enterprise. W. B. Potts, A. E. Kelly, J. A. Gilliland, Gus Lowenberg, J. N. Alexander and S. L. Dodd were elected directors. S. L. Dodd was appointed to draft a charter which will be submitted at the next meeting. The machinery will be ordered at once. Everything connected with the enterprise will be in readiness for the coming season's crop.

RICHARD McCARTNEY,

Broker, Packer Hides,

Stearns, Tallow, Sheepskins, Cottonseed Oil, Fertilizing Materials, Bones, etc.

Correspondence solicited.

Information cheerfully given. Kansas City, Mo.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. B. I., LYNN, MASS.—If you will let us know what kind of black finish you desire, or if you send us a sample of what is satisfactory to you, we will duplicate it for you. We have a good recipe for black leather finish every day.

"XX. 603," PAWTUCKET, R. I.—(1.) The appearance you speak of is very likely caused by insufficient washing or by washing with poor water. (2.) Yes, we can tell from a practical examination what the exact cause is if you will send us a fair-sized sample. (3.) Within three days.

J. V. R., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—The specific gravity of refined cottonseed oil is 0.9306 at 32° F. Crude oil will be around 0.936, depending, however, largely on circumstances. Different sections produce oils differing much in their characteristics, such as tarry matter, free acid, mucilage, etc. See our book on the Manufacture of Cottonseed Oil for further information in this line.

"FERTILIZER."—(1.) Tankage and bone meal are analyzed for nitrogen or ammonia and phosphoric acid. (2.) By treating bones with sulphuric acid the phosphoric acid is changed from the insoluble to the soluble form in which state it is more quickly made available to plant life. (3.) The amount of fat remaining in your tankage is of very great importance to you, if you wish to make rendering a profitable undertaking.

F. J. A., SEATTLE.—Yes, you can get almost any man to run your pressure tank. Cheap labor has been and is sometimes employed in rendering establishments. But if the record of their yields, class of product and care of the tanks themselves were kept, it would be shown conclusively that the cheap part of the thing applied to the operator and not to the operation. If you want to get good service and good returns, engage an experienced tank man and give him more than a laborer's pay. It will pay you in the end. A good man will save you many times his wages every day.

"SOAPMAKER," MASSILLON.—We have encountered that trouble before. The reason the printing rubs off so easily or becomes blurred on slightly rubbing is due to the surplus of glycerine probably in your parchment paper. In a recent analysis of that paper it was found that a particular sample contained double the quantity that was necessary. The old batch of paper should be compared with your new lot and if you have any doubts as to the advisability of its use, have it analyzed. This will tell you at once the cause of your trouble.

The Columbus (Miss.) Cotton Oil Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000. Corporators: R. L. Lewis and H. L. Stoultz, of Columbus, O.

New York Produce Exchange Notes.

There were three Produce Exchange memberships sold at public sale on Wednesday at \$305 each.

Proposed for membership: Joseph W. Danforth (Simpson, Hendee & Co., grain), by James Simpson.

Visitors at the Exchange: C. L. Raymond, S. T. K. Prime, C. O. Frisbie, W. L. Blackman, Chicago; H. B. Moore, Boston; C. P. Jameson, Boston; M. Leighton, London.

BEAUTY, COMFORT, SAFETY.

Not only does the Lackawanna Railroad offer one of the most beautiful journeys in the United States, but it gives it with a greater degree of comfort than may be found on any other railroad. Its locomotives all are fitted with appliances for burning anthracite coal, and from journey's beginning to journey's end neither smoke nor cinders molest the traveler. Built as it is among the mountains it is ballasted with stone from which there is no dust. Railroad experts who have traversed it concede its road-bed to be second to none in the world, and however long the journey, the traveler will feel neither jar nor jolt. Its ordinary coaches are built by the company, and they are noted for their comfort and for their conveniences. The best equipment of the great sleeping car companies may be found upon all through trains. The dining car service is up to the standard maintained on the best American railroads. Being double-tracked for its entire length the danger of ordinary accidents is entirely eliminated, and the careful watchfulness constantly exercised by hundreds of employees make even an extraordinary accident almost an impossibility.

J. G. Hoffman & Sons, of Wheeling, W. Va., have decided to enlarge their tannery at Gormanin, Grant county, of that State. The enlargement will consist of a two-story building 100x300, to cost about \$15,000. Additional vats will be put in.

PORK PACKING.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

March 1 to March 28—1900.	1899.
Chicago	490,000
Kansas City	210,000
Omaha	165,000
St. Louis	125,000
Indianapolis	88,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	19,500
Cudahy, Wis.	24,500
Cincinnati	47,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	108,000
Ottumwa, Ia.	39,000
Cedar Rapids	27,300
Sioux City, Ia.	58,000
St. Paul, Minn.	36,000
Louisville, Ky.	20,000
Cleveland, O.	27,000
Wichita, Kan.	10,000
Nebraska City, Neb.	22,000
Bloomington, Ill.	6,500
Marshalltown, Ia.	8,000
Clinton, Ia.	9,000
Above and all other	1,580,000
	1,470,000

NEW BOOKLETS.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway is issuing a series of booklets regarding points of interest along its lines, and if you are interested in the Western country, or contemplating a trip, write George H. Hearford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill., for the special publication desired, enclosing four cents in stamps for postage for each one.

- No. 1. The Pioneer Limited.
- No. 2. The Land of Bread and Butter.
- No. 3. The Fox Lake Country.
- No. 4. Fishing in the Great North Woods.
- No. 5. The Lake Superior Country.
- No. 6. Cape Nome Gold Diggings.
- No. 8. Summer Days in the Lake Country.
- No. 9. Summer Homes, 1900.
- No. 11. The Game of Skat.
- No. 12. Milwaukee—the Convention City.
- No. 13. A Farm in the Timber Country.
- No. 14. Stock Raising in the Sunshine State.
- No. 15. Hunting and Fishing.

PL DIXON'S PERFECT LUBRICATING GRAPHITE.
The most Marvelous Lubricant Known.
Used Dry, or Mixed with Water, Oil or Grease.
NOT AFFECTED BY HEAT, COLD, STEAM OR ACIDS.
An Interesting and Instructive Pamphlet
will be sent Free of Charge.
JOS. DIXON CRUCIBLE CO. Jersey City, N. J.

TINNOL, A Paste that Sticks. No Discoloring of Labels.
No Rust Spots on Tin.
No Peeling Off.
WRITE FOR SAMPLE AND PRICES TO
THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.,
11 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK

SAVE MIDDLEMAN'S PROFITS

by selling your skins direct to the tanner

THE BEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR

Cow Hides, Calfskins, and Horse Hides

ADDRESS HIDE DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN HIDE & LEATHER CO., 92 Cliff St., New York City.

SWIFT'S

Beef Extract

Is a staple household article and sells just as well in markets as in grocery and drug stores. Butchers will find it profitable to handle Swift's Beef Extract, because its quality is always the finest.

Swift and Company

Chicago

Kansas City

Omaha

St. Louis

St. Joseph

St. Paul

Swift's Chicago Dressed Beef Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork and Provisions

FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING BRANCH HOUSES

NEW YORK

Barclay Street Market, 105 Barclay Street
Gansevoort Market, 22-24 Tenth Avenue
West Washington Market, cor. West and Bloomfield Sts.
Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
Manhattan Market, W. 35th Street and 11th Avenue
West 39th Street Market, 668-670 W. 39th Street
Westchester Ave. Market, 769-771 Westchester Ave.

East Side Slaughter House } 1st Avenue bet. 44th
East Side Market } and 45th Streets
West Harlem Market, 130th Street and 12th Avenue
11th Avenue Market, 11th Ave. bet. 34th and 35th Sts.
Murray Hill Market, Foot E. 31st Street
Centre Market, cor. Grand and Centre Streets.
West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 W. 39th Street
West Side Market }

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 N. Sixth Street
Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue.
Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, cor. Wayne and Grove Streets
Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street.

Swift and Company

Central Office - - - - Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue - - - - New York City

Swift and Company, Jersey City

(Formerly the Jersey City Packing Company)

**Beef and Pork Packers, Lard Refiners and General Provision
Dealers for Export and Local Trade**

Packing Houses, 138-154 Ninth Street

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange

SWIFTS' OPENING.

The big white meat plant of the Eastmans Company, of New York, at Fifty-ninth street and Eleventh avenue, is a busy place at this writing. Swift and Company's hand takes hold of the throttle on the 16th inst. and the establishment must be ready for that day to move on the Swift schedule and according to Swift ideas. The Eastmans Company still has possession and will continue to have until the close of the 15th day of April. In the meantime Mr. W. M. Duncan with a busy gang of rapid workmen is transforming the northwest end of the big plant into one of the most perfect and convenient equipments for handling the products of the factory to be seen in this country. Mr. Duncan is a species of packinghouse wizard, who knows just what to do and how to have his men do it in short order. The gem of a plant which he put in at Brunswick, N. J., for Swift and Company attests his work.

The first contractor, who was under "word of mouth" agreement, threw up the herculean task of getting this big house overhauled and ready for the opening day. Swift and Company's architect handed in his plans. Mr. Duncan assembled the "smart set" now "licking the thing into shape," set the date and the gauge so well that the huge plant is now showing the effect of the improvements.

The whole of the ceiling under the main office, nearly 48x86 feet at the corner of Fifty-ninth street and Eleventh avenue, had to be ripped out and that part of the floor lowered 2½ feet. This with the 2½ feet of space already existing between the upper and lower floors of the office gave a clear between floor space of five feet. In this are being installed the direct expansion ammonia coils for cooling and refrigerating the box area. This space is divided into two bunkers. Beneath is a cooler 48x63 feet, zinc lined about 4 feet up, perfectly insulated. The ceilings, walls and woodwork generally are white enameled. The tracking will be painted a rich vermilion.

Running along on the Eleventh avenue front of the building from the receiving door at the right of the driveway is the smoked provisions room. It is 12x37 feet, having a door at each end of it; the south end one running into the cooler at the street delivery door of that box, the north end one entering the big sale room which runs along Fifty-ninth street. A third entrance is made from the provision box to the cooler at the side of the north end. This neat provision box is being prettily fitted. It will have maple tables and racks overhead. All of its woodwork will be finished in white enamel, the walls zinc lined several feet up and be perfectly insulated.

Along the Fifty-ninth street side, running back from the front, is the salesroom, 48x23 feet. In this is a bow-windowed office. The cooler has four or five windows, through the plate glass of which the light can stream into the box. There is also plenty of door accommodation from this cooler to the salesroom. The sale-room is entered from the street, either through a six-foot door about the middle of it on Fifty-ninth street, or through a 14-foot door at the corner on Eleventh avenue. These two big wide doors give a look of convenience and change to the plant. Outside, on the Eleventh avenue front, is built a 4x16 foot raised platform in front of the big salesroom door at the corner of Eleventh avenue and Fifty-ninth street to facilitate the loading and unloading of the carcass stuff for city delivery. The new wall between the salesroom and the box proper is 14 inches thick and provides both strength and good refrigeration.

Everything seems to open into everything for the convenience of everything in this re-

arrangement of the beef-handling conveniences of the Eastmans plant by the Swift management. The new floors underneath are well made and compact. Every appliance is being installed to facilitate the handling from car to box, from box to any place needing it, and from any place back again to the street for the marketman's and dealer's wagon. The timekeeper's room, the sales bookkeeper's room and all such places on the north side of the wagon driveway on Eleventh avenue have been ripped out and included in the refrigerator space. The scales have been transferred to the south side of this driveway and the offices to other parts.

The other parts of the plant will be duly overhauled and brought into unison with the front end improvements.

The whole building is now being newly dressed with white paint. General Eastern Manager W. H. Noyes, of Swift and Company, is gradually gathering together the working force which Mr. Russell, of the general staff in Chicago, as chief drill officer, is breaking in to the Swift way and the Swift methods by which the huge business of Swift and Company has been built up. It is thought that Mr. Russell will be the general manager of this New York city plant of the company.

Mr. G. F. Swift is expected back from Europe to-day to pass his shrewd eye and accurate judgment over the present "stages of the game," give whatever authority that may be necessary for emergencies and, with Mr. Noyes, make sure that there will be nothing needed and no hitch for the first turn of the wheels under Swift management. After that the plant will be run on a Swift timetable, in Swift style, chiefly by Swift men, and as an up-to-date Swift plant. The coming of this great company to New York city to kill domestic and export beef and to manufacture provisions is possibly the most important development which the Eastern end of the fresh meat trade has experienced in many years. It means much for the Eastern trade, and may mean as much for a new departure in the export trade of this country.

In our partial review of Swift and Company's statistical red book last week, we stated that we would reserve for this week the facts showing the great distributing facilities of this immense concern.

The Swift Beef Company, Ltd., is the English distributing agent for Swift and Company, of Chicago. The main offices (registered) are at 64 West Smithfield, London, E. C., while the general distributive offices are at 41 North John street, Liverpool. The magnitude of the business done by the Swift Beef Company, Ltd., is shown by the fact that last year the total sales of this company footed up to £2,567,273.00 (\$12,451,274.05).

Swift's great distributing power in Great Britain is best shown by the following enumeration of their many distributing houses:

Birmingham, Bexhill, Blackwater, Bournemouth, Bradford, Brighton, Canterbury, Cardiff, Croydon, Dover, Dublin, Dundee, Eastbourne, Edinburgh, Exeter, Folkestone, Glasgow, Grimsby, Guildford, Hastings, Huddersfield, Hull, Jarrow, Kingston, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Ramsgate, Reading, Richmond, Sheffield, South Shields, Southampton, Staines, Stockton, Sunderland, Torquay, Tunbridge Wells, West Hartlepool, Windsor and Worthing.

Swift and Company's barreled beef, cured pork, steamines, lard, tallow, oils, greases, casings, etc., are distributed abroad through agencies in the following cities of Great Britain and the continent: London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Hamburg and Mannheim, Germany;

Antwerp, Belgium; Rotterdam, Holland; Paris, France; Christiania, Norway; Genoa, Italy; Copenhagen, Denmark; Odessa, Russia; Constantinople, Turkey; Alexandria, Egypt; Shanghai and Hong Kong, China; Tokio, Japan; Vladivostok, Siberia; Havana and Santiago, Cuba, and Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

Swift's distributive power may be summarized in the statement that they have erected and maintain branch houses in nearly every city of importance in America, and are directly represented in every country on the globe.

Refrigeration, next to live stock, is the most important element in the conduct of the packing business. In Swift's plants at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph and St. Paul, there are 26 refrigerating machines with a daily capacity of 5,150 tons, and 287 miles pipe. The cold storage capacity is 16,400 cattle, 17,350 sheep and 49,200 hogs. At the six plants named there is a total of 67 engines, 140 boilers and 28 dynamos. These six packing houses are lighted by 17,383 incandescent, and 340 arc lights.

As to transportation, Swift has 4,600 refrigerator cars, 160 tank cars and 1,000 live stock cars; total, 5,760 cars. In order that Swift's American beef may be delivered in Europe in perfect condition, an extensive system of steamship refrigeration is in operation. Refrigerators are built into 28 ocean liners of the Cunard, Leyland, Warren, Wilson & Furness-Leyland, Atlantic Transport and Dominion lines.

THE LIVE STOCK CENSUS.

An enumeration of the pure-blood or pure-bred farm animals in the United States will be a part of the twelfth census. The main schedule for agriculture provides for returning "the number, June 1, 1900, of all pure-blooded animals recorded or eligible to record, on the farm."

While the Treasury Department, in administering the tariff laws relative to pure-bred animals, does not accept the verbal statement of owners or agents, but requires certified evidence in writing of the pedigree claimed, the census enumerator will be compelled to reply pretty generally, if not wholly upon verbal replies as to whether stock is pure-bred.

The customs divisions of the Federal Government recognizes the certificates of the publishers of about eighty American and perhaps seventy-eight English, German, French, Belgian, Russian, Spanish, Pomeranian, East and West Prussian, Netherlands, Friesland, Swiss, New Zealand and Algerian herd books. The census office will, of course, recognize the validity of the same registers.

As several months must elapse before the census of live stock will be taken, Director Merriam requests that all who are not certain whether their unregistered animals are grade, or pure-bred and "eligible to record," take steps definitely to settle the mooted point, and thus be prepared without hesitation to give the enumerator accurate information relative to this interesting inquiry.

Sheep may be recorded by flocks; but other animals are recorded by individuals. The herd books show that about 750,000 cattle have been registered in the United States and it is estimated that about 350,000 are living. If breeders will make accurate returns of their pure-bred animals to the census enumerators next June a correct basis will be secured for showing future expansion in high-grade live stock. Otherwise the efforts of the census officers will be of small value. "A word to the wise is sufficient," says Director Merriam.

—The Southampton Ice Co., at Southampton, L. I., is building a 30x30 foot addition. The artificial ice plant will start up about May 1.

Cottonseed Oil

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.

GOOD, STRONG CONDITIONS, BUT TRADING CHIEFLY WITH THE HOME COMPOUND MAKERS, AND IN THIS WAY MATERIALLY IMPROVED STOCKS UNUSUALLY MODERATE AT THE SOUTH, AND STEADILY FALLING AWAY.—MUCH MORE LIBERAL DEMANDS FROM THE WEST TO THE MILLS.

The exporters continue in the determined mood of "sticking it out." There is no more life to this export movement than at any time in several weeks at any of the seaboard markets. Indeed, the foreign markets have failed to respond, even by an improved tone, to any slightly quickened conditions in this country latterly, to say nothing of a lack of interest over bidding any better prices than has existed from them for some time, however much under they have been a possible trading basis. We see no reason to change the recently expressed belief in these columns of a wholly indifferent attitude of export markets until at least the first of May, unless it is changed by spury conditions from the influence of our much larger home consumption. If there should come about a sharp turn in this market in a few days to permanently buoyant conditions, by reason of the marked increase of the home consumption, we think the export demand would be prompted to vitality at an earlier date than seems possible otherwise, and undoubtedly this advance would come about at once if there was a disposition to permit it. We do not look, however, for a marked improvement until the oil is better controlled. But, indeed, it is hard to hold the market down on the excited lard trading. As concerns the foreign markets, they have as encouraging them to holding off the steady arrivals out from contract deliveries, while many of these contracts were made a long while since at materially lower prices than those existing, and some dating back to the beginning of the season, and, however much less they make in the aggregate to the amounts they had taken in the previous year, yet they will do to tide along with for awhile at least, or until they are convinced that the markets here are arranged permanently for support. New Orleans is offering them the oil to lay down at prices fractionally easier than those prevailing here, and does not find demands from the shippers. It is said, as well, that there are large shipments of peanut oil being steadily made to the French markets, and which are helping them to assume their present attitude over cotton oil, and that there is a fair supply of peanut oil as against its short crop of the previous year. It is, however, customary to ship peanut oil freely at this time of the year. But, however quiet the leading French markets are over the cotton oil, there has been shown latterly that the advance in lard has sensibly improved the demands from Germany for white oil to make compounds, as indicated by the sales in our previous publications and those since, and that the requirements of cotton oil for the

make of the compounds in that quarter in Europe has been materially stimulated, however much at present it is being satisfied there by the accumulations. It is the steadily increasing wants of the oil for the make of the compounds which will be back of its nearly improved condition, and principally those in this country first, while our calculations are that all export markets will respond to this sentiment here before long. Lard is unquestionably in very strong position, notwithstanding the radical advance made for it. The stocks of it are surprisingly light, and this feature alone would, or should, prevent any short selling of it in the near future, or a drift of the speculative interest other than to the bull side, while the point about it now is that its production is unusually moderate, as the receipts of hogs are lighter than anybody in or out of the trade had calculated upon. The visible supply of lard over the world is only 267,915 tca., and which is a decrease of 10,000 tca. for the month, while on April 1 of last year it was 389,004 tca. All other hog products are relatively in shorter supply even than lard, and through which feature as well lard is and will be assisted to a maintenance of a strong line of prices. For several weeks we have contended that cotton oil would be influenced more by the developments of the lard market to higher prices, however independent it had been previously through the season of the hog product, that early indication is now being justified daily. The soap

demands for the oil from this country and Europe are now a factor the other way, where they had held for some time through the season first place as an influence. The present sluggish condition of the tallow markets here and in Europe are not likely to be further long continued, although it seems inexplicable that there should have been the recent tame conditions in them, considering not only the short supplies in Europe, but the small accumulations in this country. London, however, was ~~60~~ lower on tallow at its auction sale on Wednesday. We believe, however, that the tallow market is temporarily affected by the larger shipments from Australia last month than had been expected. The fact that exporters have held off on tallow gave the home buyers as well a chance to be indifferent, and the dullness from both sources of trading exerted the recent weakness here and at the West in it, with the most important declines, as have been recorded, at the West. If tallow should recover soon the tone justified by its statistical surroundings, it would be an added stimulus to the cotton oil position, which, however, we believe, will soon be in better shape from the lard influence alone. The compound lard makers, particularly those at the West, have been further stimulated to buying the oil at the South this week after their liberal takings of the previous week, and by reason of the further advance in lard, but they are beginning to find some little difficulty in securing prime oil after securing large lots in the valley and elsewhere, as it is getting quite scarce outside of the holdings of one or two of the large producers, and whose supplies when bought in would leave the comparatively moderate holdings of prime oil in this country in the hands of one concern outside of trifling quantities otherwise. The mills are getting very little additional seed, and whatever they are getting makes only

K. H. FERGUSON, President.

R. C. WAGGENER, Treasurer.

E. B. MARTIN, Secretary.

KENTUCKY LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A. REFINING CO., REFINERS OF ALL GRADES OF COTTONSEED OIL,

Summer and Winter White "Miners' " Oil,
Yellow and White Cottonseed Stearine,
Crude C. S. Oil, "Red Star" Soap, Soap Stock.

SPECIALTIES:

"DELMONICO" COOKING OIL.
"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE.
"ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL.
"NONPAREIL" SALAD OIL.
"KENTUCKY REFINING CO.'S" WINTER PRESSED OILS.

Kentucky Refining Co.,
2017 to 2033 Shelby Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Cable Address, "REFINERY," LOUISVILLE.

off grade oil. Whenever the moderate supplies of the oil South are brought up for closer control it would seem that the natural drift of the prices of the oil would be decidedly upward, and in view of the well recognized consumption of it for the make of the compounds, and aside from the consideration of the possibility of greatly enlarged demands for the compounds in view of the sharp addition to the cost of pure lard, while it is conceded now that lard could be carried to a remarkably high price from its statistical position, and the small receipts of hogs. In New York, up to this writing, crude in barrels has sold at 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ @34c, for 500 bbls.; 1,500 bbls., prime yellow, for spot and April delivery, at 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ @37c; 2,000 bbls. do. at 37c; 2,500 bbls. do., for May delivery, at 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ @37 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 1,800 bbls. white oil at 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ @39 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; 300 bbls. at 40c; 250 bbls. winter yellow at 41@42c, while at the mills sales of 35 tanks crude at 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ @30c in the near Atlantic sections and Texas, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ c in the valley and at 31c at Memphis.

FRIDAY.—The latest market does not show features in addition to those outlined in our review.

The Columbus Cotton Oil Company, of Columbus, Miss., has been incorporated. Capital stock, \$100,000.

Read The National Provisioner.

Proposed Revised Rules in New York for the Government of the Cottonseed Oil Trade.

A meeting of the members of the cottonseed oil trade of New York is being held this (Friday) afternoon at the Produce Exchange for the purpose of revising the rules governing the trade here. There will come up for discussion the following among some other propositions:

"A tank car of crude shall be considered as not less than 125 barrels, nor more than 150 barrels; difference in weight, either in excess or shortage on tank cars, shall be settled at the market price on the day of shipment; bill of lading to determine time of shipment." "Tares shall be tested, if required, by either buyer or seller, by emptying four barrels of each 100 barrels, to be taken indiscriminately from the lot." "All tenders of oil (other than crude and winter oils) shall be made between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., and unless rejected within forty-eight hours from delivery of sampling order shall constitute a good delivery." "Set-

tlement of contracts for cottonseed oil shall be made on the basis of fifty-three gallons to the barrel."

The sentiment of the trade seems to be to adopt the above changes in the rules. Most discussion will probably be indulged in over a proposition to change the current rules concerning the tares allowed on the oil (soakage, etc.) over which there has been more variability of opinion among the trade this week than over any of the other propositions.

The Stewart Soap Company, of Cincinnati, O., has filed articles of incorporation. The incorporators are: Oscar Stroehr, A. H. Singer, H. C. Stewart, Wm. H. Havlin and Richard W. Neff.

W. W. LEWIS,
MERIDIAN, MISS.
Provisions, Grain and Cottonseed Products.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

ELBERT & GARDNER, 11 Broadway, New York,
EXPORTERS OF
COTTON OIL, CORN OIL, TALLOW, ETC. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED....

Elkhart, Ind., January 2, 1900.

Cling-Surface Mfg. Co., Chicago Branch:

We have Cling-Surface in a double 24-inch belt, 24-inch driver and 26-inch driven pulley, 27-foot centres. Before using Cling-Surface had to run belt tight as a fiddle string, and had hard work to induce my engineers to leave slack in as load came on, but they let it alone now and never have a hot box, which was frequent before. The belt is transmitting fully 300 H. P.

HOME ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO.

THIS BELT IS FULL OF CLING-SURFACE.

Ask Us for Booklet of Other Slack Belts.

Chicago Branch, 225 Dearborn St.

New York Branch,
Postal Bldg., 253 Broadway.

New England Branch,
17 Summer St., Boston.

CLING-SURFACE MFG. CO.,

190-196 Virginia St.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.



The American Cotton Oil Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS....

Oil, Cake, Meal, Linters, Ashes, Hulls.

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY, 27 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK.
Cable Address, AMCOTOIL, New York.



Tallow, Stearine, Soap

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.

TALLOW.—There was a sale made last Saturday of 150 hhds. city at 5½¢, and that price remained the market rate through Monday and Tuesday of this week, without further business. On Wednesday the situation was made somewhat uncertain again through the report of the London auction sale, which showed a decline of 6d on beef and 9d on mutton, while the worst exhibition of the sale was the limited quantity sold out of the much larger quantity than latterly offered, or, in other words, there were fully 1,700 casks offered and only one-quarter of the quantity sold. There is no reason to expect other than unsettled conditions for tallow until the exporters get ready to buy. Just why the shippers have been holding off has not been clear until within the last few days, if indeed there is an absolute reason as yet for this indisposition of the European buyers. We suspect, however, that one reason, if not the main one, is the increased shipments from Australia for last month, which are said to have reached 7,200 tons, against about half of that quantity for the corresponding time in the previous year. This factor could prove only temporary, as Australia could not keep up materially full shipments, as no more can be exported thence this year altogether than in the previous year. It seems strange to find tallow in its present apathetic condition in consideration of the bound upward for and the generally buoyant conditions for lard, and we do not believe that it will remain much longer in its present condition, although probably before an improvement takes place prices will settle a little further. The melters do not care to come down in price, as they realize that tallow is cheap relatively with other products with its statistical position over the world, with its well recognized wants, and that it is only a question of time when it must draw away from its present indifferent order of trading. Yet at the same time the melters are confronted with the fact that if they want to sell, in the present dullness, they have got to accept easier prices, while tallow will be materially accumulated here this month unless there is more of a pres-

sure to sell it. It looks, however, that before the close of the month that there will be more vitality to affairs, although there is a probability that meanwhile some concessions will be submitted to from present asking prices. The melters want 5½¢ for city in hogheads, but they do not get open bids for it over 5¢, although probably 5½¢ would be paid. If the market does not get down to the inside price, we think that will be the lowest and that activity for export would in that event spring up to clearing the market of its holdings. There is very little out-of-town arriving here, as better markets can be found nearer home, but the home trade demands are of a very moderate order. Sales of 225,000 pounds country made at 5½¢@5½¢, as to quality. At the West there is a little steadier tone for edible, which has an improved demand, and otherwise the tone is a little more regular, although there is hardly increased demand for any grade outside of edible. Sales have been 750 tes. edible at 5½¢@5½¢ and 250 tes. city renderers at 4½¢, with quotations there as follows: Prime packers at 5½¢@5½¢, No. 1 do. at 5½¢@5½¢, No. 2 do. at 4½¢@4½¢, city renderers at 4½¢@4½¢, prime country at 5½¢@5½¢, No. 2 do. at 4½¢@4½¢.

On Thursday in New York there was continued dullness, without a change in the general situation of affairs. City in hogheads is offered at 5½¢, although probably 5½¢ would be paid. The contract deliveries to the home trade for the week will probably go in at 5½¢, as the basis of the last sale. Friday's market will be found on page 42.

OLEO STEARINE.—The consumption has materially increased latterly through a freer turning of buying orders to the compounds by reason of the sharp advance for pure lard. But the refiners had bought largely of the stearine and were fairly well supplied against the improved demands for the compounds; therefore there has not been as much inquiry for the stearine this week as would have come about ordinarily, although some

trading and at an advance to 7¢, the pressers are quite confident over prices, as their supplies are very moderate, with little chance for them as yet to make material accumulations. Sales have been made in New York of 150,000 pounds at 7¢, and that price now firmly quoted bid, while 150,000 pounds in Chicago sold at 7¢.

Later.—It looks like another advance of ¼¢. At least now there are no sellers under 7½¢ in New York, while 7¢ is bid, and wants are becoming more urgent on the increasing trading in compounds. At Chicago there have been sales of some small lots at 7½¢.

LARD STEARINE.—Very little comes on offer, as the West is using more freely its productions, therefore prices here are not determined, although it would probably be difficult to buy under 7½¢. There is some export movement in city made, the price of which is regulated by the cost of lard.

GREASE.—Is slack and likely to remain so until the tallow market is straightened out, as both buyers and sellers then can feel that they have a basis for operating. There is no market pressure to sell, but unquestionably buyers have a slight advantage on the dullness, and particularly as all Western markets are easier. "A" white quoted at 5½¢, "B" white at 5½¢, yellow at 4½¢@5¢ and bone and house at 4½¢@5½¢. At Chicago, brown quoted at 4½¢@4½¢, yellow at 4½¢@4½¢, and white at 4½¢@5½¢.

GREASE STEARINE.—The cost of grease does not permit pressers as yet to make concessions on the stearine, but undoubtedly there is a very dull feeling, and the market is not in a satisfactory position. White quoted at 5½¢ and yellow at 5½¢.

CORN OIL.—There is a little irregularity to this market, as it is sympathizing more or less with the want of vitality to fats generally outside of lard. There is not a particularly large offering, however, even for future delivery. Quotations are \$4.70@5 for large and small lots.

LARD OIL.—Naturally all of the large manufacturers are reinvigorated over buying the oil through the course of the lard market since their consumption is steadily liberal; then, again, the distributors think that they have a sufficiently good basis to stock up. Altogether there is considerable vitality to trading, and a good, confident tone to affairs. Quoted at 55¢@56¢.

(For Friday's Closings, see page 42.)

WELCH & WELCH,
SOAPMAKERS' MATERIALS,
Tallow and Grease,
121 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

LION BRAND 98% Powdered Caustic Soda.

Strongest and Purest in the Market.

Bbls. about 450 lbs.

Also
All...

SOAP MATERIALS.

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO., 383 West St., New York City.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

By Mr. Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts, March 28: Petition of the Boston Retail Grocers' Association, favoring the enactment of House bill No. 6426, known as the Brosius pure food bill; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.—By Mr. Fletcher: Resolution of the Commercial Club of St. Paul, Minn., against the passage of a certain bill authorizing the manufacture and use of trade checks; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.—By Mr. Naphen: Resolution of the Chicago Federation of Labor, against the passage of the Tawney bill for the increase of tax on butterine; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Also resolution of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, for the considering of Puerto Rican legislation; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Also resolution of the Boston Retail Grocers' Association, approving House bill No. 6246, known as the Brosius pure food bill; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.—By Mr. Stephens, of Texas: Resolution of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, for the continuation of Government distribution of blackleg vaccine; referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Also resolution of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, protesting against legislation placing a tax on oleomargarine; referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Also resolution of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, favoring the passage of the Kleberg House bill regulating railroad rates and preventing discriminations; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Also resolution of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, requesting the passage of a bill permitting cattle to remain on cars in transit forty hours instead of twenty-eight hours, as now provided by law; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.—By Mr. Vreeland: Petition of citizens of Gowanda, N. Y., urging the passage of the Lacey bill for the protection of wild birds and game; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.—By Mr. Young: Petition of the League of American Sportsmen, favoring the passage of House bills 6634 and 6662, for the preservation and protection of wild game and perpetuating the American buffalo; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Also letter of

H. L. Scott, favoring Government distribution of blackleg vaccine; referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Also resolutions of the Chicago Federation of Labor against sundry bills taxing oleomargarine and butterine; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Hitt, March 29: Resolution of the Savanna Republican Club, of Savanna, Ill., protesting against the imposition of a tariff on commerce between the United States and Puerto Rico; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.—By Mr. Lacey: Resolutions of the Chicago Federation of Labor against sundry bills taxing oleomargarine; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

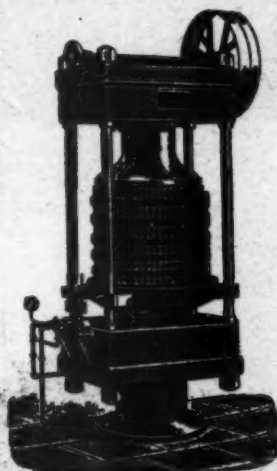
By Mr. Needham, March 30: Resolution of the San Diego (Cal.) Chamber of Commerce, urging the passage of House bill No. 1439, amending the interstate commerce law; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McAleer, March 31: Petition of Couer, Drayton & Leonard, of Philadelphia, for a modification of the treaty with France; referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Also petition of the Commercial Club, Kansas City, Mo., against any legislation increasing the tax on oleomargarine; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Also petition of the Patrons of Industry of North America favoring the passage of Senate bill

No. 1439, to amend the act to regulate commerce; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.—By Mr. Wright: Petition of C. F. Park and other citizens of Bradford county, Pa., in favor of Senate bill No. 1439, relating to an act to regulate commerce; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. Babcock, April 2: Petition of citizens of Sugar Grove, Wis., to amend the present law in relation to the sale of oleomargarine; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.—By Mr. Loudenslager: Petition of H. L. Scott, adjutant general, Habana, Cuba, favoring Government distribution of blackleg vaccine; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.—By Mr. McAleer: Petition of the Mercantile Club, Kansas City, Kan., against any legislation increasing the tax on oleomargarine; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Also petition of the Retail Merchants' Association of Illinois, also petition of John Jamison, of Philadelphia, Pa., in relation to the passage of House bill No. 3717, amending the oleomargarine law; referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. McAleer, April 3: Petition of the New York Zoological Society, in favor of House bill No. 6634 for the better protection of birds; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Also protest of the Chicago Federation of Labor against the passage of the Grout, Tawney or other bills to increase the tax on butterine; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Also resolution of the National Association of Retail Merchants of Illinois, held at Peoria, Ill., approving House bill No. 6246, known as the Brosius pure-food bill; referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.



HYDRAULIC SCRAP PRESS.

THREE SIZES BY HAND OR POWER.

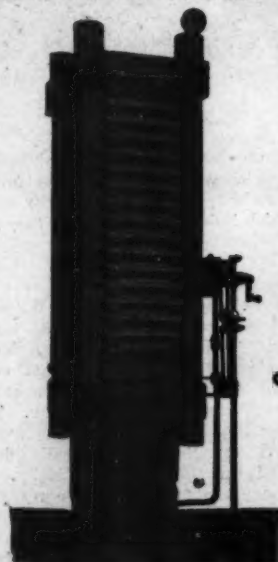
Doors swing open to remove crackling.
Follower swings back to uncover hoop when putting in scrap.
Full pressure at any point.
No blocking required.

SEND FOR
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THE BUCKEYE HYDRAULIC PRESS.

The Buckeye Iron and Brass Works

DAYTON, OHIO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cottonseed Oil Mill
and Linseed Oil Mill

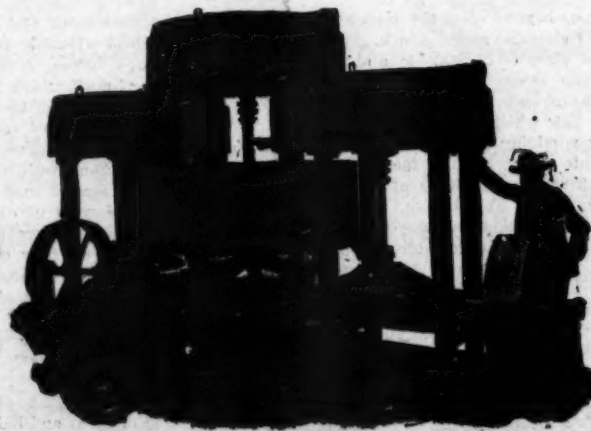
MACHINERY

OF ALL KINDS.

Rolls, Hydraulic Pumps
Cake Formers Meal Cookers
and Accumulators.

The Most Perfect System
of Pressure Application.

The Very Latest Improvements
and the Very Best.



SET OF 60-TON COOKERS FOR COTTONSEED OIL MILLS.

OUR GREAT MEAT KINGDOM IN THE WEST.

BY COL. JOHN F. HOBBS.
III.

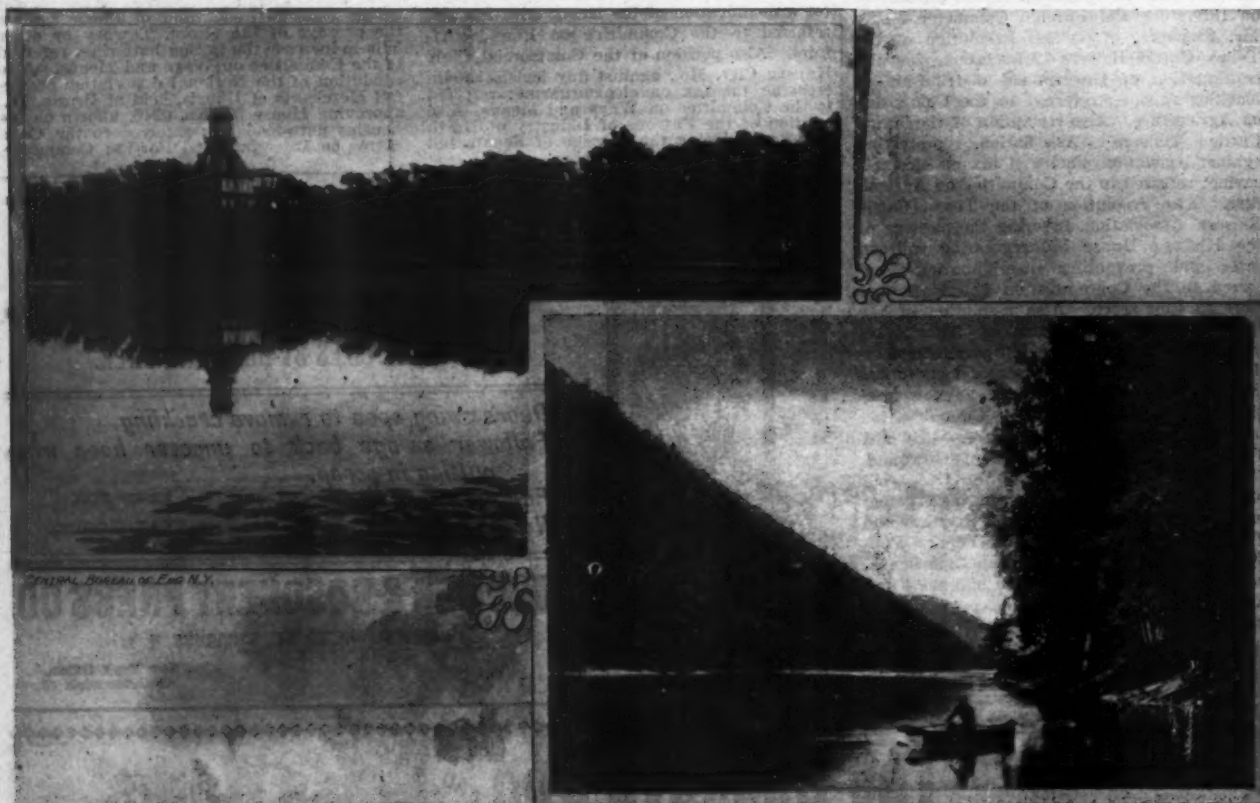
I have never seen a true description of the Delaware Water Gap, and I am powerless to give one, yet it is worthy of the best efforts. There are some things in nature which are made to be seen. The pen is robbed of its power to steal from them their charm and enchantment, even with its finest and most graceful touches. Nature made them for the eye and the soul, not for pen or brush to ravish them of their scenic virtue. The Delaware Water Gap is one of these virgin masterpieces which remain inviolate in the bosom of Nature. A nearer approach discloses a huge gateway through the bowels of the precipitous range. The great mountains seem to have been bodily cleaved in two and the steep passes tossed aside to make way for the iron trail. Out of this gash to the

be felt the peaceful oblivion of every business or domestic trouble. In winter it is a gorge of terrible picturesqueness within those great portals. In summer the scene and the feeling of it change. The train rushes out again through the northern slopes. The earth looks tossed up behind you and the diorama changes. The narrowed stream and its glut of crashing, tossed-up and choking, fields of ice ploughing its course through the narrow cañon are left in the rear to be transformed with the coming of spring and summer into a lovely landscape.

In all of the rich valleys and over the fruitful fields along the Lackawanna graze fine herds of cattle, hogs, sheep and some goats, poultry and game, and more abundant than one might ordinarily suppose. The farmers are using their rich harvests of grain, grasses, fruits and vegetables to produce much of that hand-fed grade of beef, mutton and pork which is making this country more famous every year. There is more to do in

When one utilizes his lands properly his natural advantages, his convenience to markets and his reasonable haulage, he is utilizing his best opportunities in a trade sense.

Looking out upon the fertile areas all along the Lackawanna route, and remembering the fine equipment of this system for collecting and for delivering cattle and produce, I see much to encourage the agriculturalist to grow grain more and more; to raise more garden stuffs for market and for stock feed; to rear or buy for feeding, with these, more cattle while the high price for live stock and meats now prevail, and which will prevail for some years to come. The stock-growing and stock-feeding farmer will easily find a market for choice beef, pork and mutton stock. Taking these rich and fruitful lands, the admirable facilities for marketing stuff in New York city, as well as in other markets, I see a state of things which should appeal strongly and encouragingly to the agriculturalists, horticulturalists and other pro-



ELDRIDGE PARK CASINO AND CHEMUNG RIVER, ELMIRA, N. Y.

mysterious beyond crept the waters of the romantic Delaware river, which, in winter is a jagged mass of crystal ice, and in summer a laughing stream, which broadens out the waist narrowed by the mountain cleavage through which it must squeeze.

A low rumbling noise echoes and the train rushes into the gorge. The faces of the mountain gash rise up hundreds of feet above the scurrying thing at its foot. The gurgling waters of the compressed river churn and fret and crowd along through the giant causeway, a frothing mass of churned liquid in summer and a terribly ragged confusion of ice, apparently rent by anger and jammed by a fearful force in winter. A peaceful dirt road crept along the opposite bank under the menacing precipice, while here and there out a country home or a tourist resort—in winter a quiet scene of terrific splendor; in summer a green and cooling chasm in which might be buried the cares of a lifetime and

this line. Such stock and such feed have done much to make Buffalo noted as a fat stock market, and helped New York to some of that kind of stuff which is so highly relished by connoisseurs and those marketmen who cater to that class of trade. Such a farming and feeding area as one sees when riding on a Lackawanna train from New York city to Buffalo has great capacity and a great future. Why, buyers of calves from that section came all the way from Nebraska last summer to get all they could of those Eastern veals; some for stocking and feeding. These farms and their kind at all times attract Western buyers of live stock to Buffalo for the prime cattle to be had there from this section of the East.

Those hills and dales,
For meat and balles,
Are food for thought,
And food that's bought.

ducers in the fine districts bisected by the steel trail which we have named. The farmer and producer have an era of prosperity ahead of them which is inevitably theirs if they will use it.

(To be continued.)

Rogers & Hubbard Company, of Warwick street, Middletown, Conn., have just begun the erection of their new 150x85-foot building for their fertilizer plant in that city. Every small article made from bones will also be manufactured in this building. The main plant will be devoted to the manufacture of fertilizer; to be electrically fitted and operated throughout by electricity. If all plans carry the factory will be ready to start about the middle of June.

H. L. Scales, of Corsicana, Tex., has been granted a permit to build an extension to his cottonseed mill at that place.

SQUIRE & CO.'S AFFAIRS.

H. W. Chaplin, assignee of John P. Squire & Co., of Boston, Mass., and the 23 allied concerns, has issued his statement to the creditors. It is in book form, and covers 35 pages of printed matter. No statement as to the nature of any dividend is included. One of the most valued assets is the plant in Cambridge.

Since December 15 Mr. Chaplin has paid out \$194,482 on loans secured by pledges on merchandise.

Although the Squire plant is equipped to handle 20,000 hogs weekly, Mr. Chaplin has only been handling 8,200, on account of his restricted capital. Even on this basis he shows the net gain over expenses to be \$70,000 between December 15 and February 28.

Under the title of "Reorganization," Mr. Chaplin remarks as follows:

"After the period within which bankruptcy proceedings might be instituted has elapsed there is no reason why the creditors, if they so desire, should not at once proceed to formulate a plan, satisfactory to themselves, for an immediate and final adjustment of the whole matter.

FOR THE BOYS IN BLUE.

These are the names in part of the successful bidders for supplying the United States army with provisions for the month of April, the contracts having been awarded Saturday last in New York at the Army building:

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, beef, 36.59 a cwt.

Armour & Co., bacon, issue, 75,000 lbs., \$9.45; export, 75,000 lbs., \$9.45; lard, in 5-lb. cans, 40c a can; soap, white, 10,000 cakes, \$4.99 a case; beef, salt, 150 barrels, \$9.87 per barrel.

Swift and Company, ham for export, 25,000 lbs., \$12.04 a case; gold dust powder, 50 cases, 13c a package.

Samuel Brown, New York city, pork, mess, 150 barrels, \$11.25 a barrel; breakfast bacon, \$11.24 a barrel; lard, 5-lb. cans, 1,200 cans, \$38.74 a case of 12 cans.

North Packing and Provision Company, Boston, bacon, 8.85c a lb. (26,000 lbs.).

D. W. Blackledge, New York, dried cod-fish, 2-lb. blocks, 8c a lb.; pickled mackerel, 10-lb. kits, \$1.15 a kit.

Charles F. Mattlage, New York, pickled salmon, \$10.48 a barrel; coarse salt, 63c a lb.

Pettit & Reid, New York, butter, 19c a lb. in tubs; cheese, 14c a lb. in cases.

Steinhardt & Kelly, New York, creamery

butter, 27c in tubs, 28½c in prints, 33c in tin cans.

D. C. Reynolds & Co., New York, Swiss cheese, 25c in small quantities, 22c a lb. in loaves.

J. Harry Thompson, New York, beef tongues, 600 2-lb. cans, Lyon brand, 65c can.

L. F. Huntington, New York, laundry soap, 500,000 lbs., 3.84c lb., "P. & G." brand.

Thaddeus A. Kidd, New York, boned chicken, 3,000 tins, 20 1-6c tin, Libby brand; mutton, 2-lb. cans, 6,000 cans, 20c can.

Borden's Condensed Milk Company, condensed milk, 240,000 cans at 12 8-10c can; same, 8.36c can (Peerless).

THE LUNDELL FAN MOTORS.

In the elegant illustrated catalogue and price list of Lundell fan motors issued by the Sprague Electric Company, of New York, it is set forth that the enthusiastic reception of these motors and their long experience in manufacturing them enable the company to state that the Lundell fans are unrivaled and the 1900 models are another step forward, and that they are the best on the market.

In general appearance the Lundell fan motors retain their originality, a few minor changes only having been made, since their introduction to the public. The fundamental patents held by the company, whereby the use of the single field coil energizes both poles and is entirely enclosed, is a feature that is said to be possessed by no other fan. It has been the knowledge on the part of the manufacturers of the value of small perfections that has placed and kept Lundell fan motors so far in the lead. The aim and accomplishment has been that they should be not only theoretically but mechanically perfect. The company invite correspondence and will promptly answer any inquiries concerning their apparatus.

IMPORTS INTO PORTO RICO.

The following are among the articles that were imported from the United States into Porto Rico, which amounts and values thereof during the eight months ended February 28, 1900 (free list proposed): Fish, 543,442 pounds, at \$18.972; beef, 329,247 pounds, \$24.382; pork, bacon, etc., 3,820,387 pounds, \$217.744; mutton, 1,587 pounds, \$92.

The imports during same period, in part, dutiable: Lard, \$173,993; dairy products, \$20,723; oleomargarine, \$14,179; soap, \$7,400; vegetable oils, \$3,000. The cattle exported to Cuba in July and August, 1899, were valued at \$78,772.

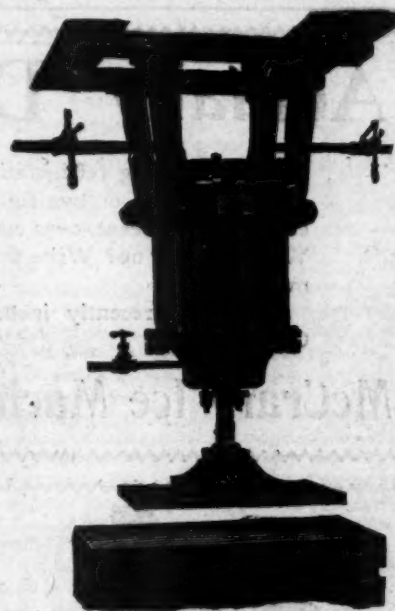
UNITED STATES BUTTER FOR PARIS.

The authorities of the United States Government have arranged with the managers of the creamery at Albert Lea, Minn., to furnish butter for the United States dairy exhibit at Paris this summer. The Government will send directions for packing the butter for shipment.

—The Phoenixville, Pa., cold storage plant will be ready to go into operation this spring.

DON'T PACK MEAT

IN BOXES AND BARRELS
IN THE OLD WAY.....



Our Steam Box Press works instantaneously. Users say they get five per cent. more meat in the boxes.

WM. R. PERRIN & CO.,

NEW YORK. CHICAGO. TORONTO.

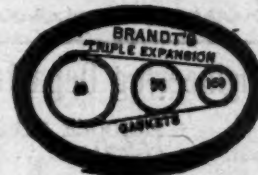


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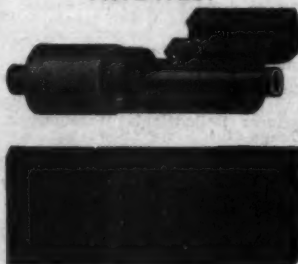
Selden's Patent Packing || "Brandt's Triple Expansion Gaskets"

for Steam, Ammonia, Water and Air Pressures.

Send ac. stamp for pocket memorandum book containing useful information.



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NONPAREIL CORK. The Greatest Coal Saver...

SECTIONAL COVERINGS FOR STEAM, WATER AND BRINE PIPES.

Our Nonpareil Cork (in sheets) should be used wherever perfect insulation is desired, and is the best for cold storage warehouses, ice plants, hotels, refrigerator cars, brine and ammonia tanks.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND CIRCULARS.

NONPAREIL CORK MFG. CO., 90 WEST BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FRICK COMPANY ENGINEERS.

ESTABLISHED 1851.
INCORPORATED 1885.

Capital, \$1,000,000.

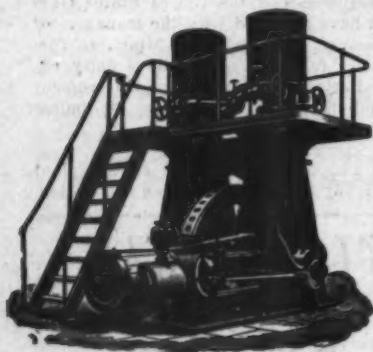
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Manufacturers of the ECLIPSE ICE MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES. We build the largest and most successful Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery made in this or any other country. Send for our list of References and New Ice Machine Circular or Red Book, describing latest improvements and methods for Making Ice and Refrigerating. Also builders of First-class CORLISS STEAM ENGINES. Send for Corliss Engine Catalog. Special High Speed (New Pattern) AUTOMATIC STEAM ENGINES.

CORLISS STEAM ENGINES. ICE MAKING MACHINERY. HIGH SPEED ENGINES.

STEAM BOILERS. TANKS. AMMONIA VALVES. FLANGES and FITTINGS.

**Frick Company, WAYNESBORO,
ENGINEERS, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.**



Actually Doing It Every Day!

Furnishing refrigeration from the exhaust steam of two small pumps; 10 H. P. exhaust equals 1 ton ice or two tons refrigeration. It makes "compression" tired. Saves you 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. over compression system. No engine. No engineer. Machines automatic. Worth looking up? Write us for full particulars. If you want refrigeration, we can save you money.

Plants recently installed: Child's Restaurant, New York; Para, Brazil; Cardenas, Cuba, etc., etc.

McCrary Ice Machine Co. 110 Liberty St., New York, U.S.A.



COLD MEAT BOXES WITHOUT ICE.

A. H. BARBER MFG. CO.,

229-231 S. WATER ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

REFRIGERATING AND ICE MAKING MACHINES.

We make a specialty of installing refrigerating plants in meat markets, hotels, restaurants, and all kinds of storage houses. Write us for estimates before buying.

CATALOGUE SENT ON APPLICATION.

Engineering Department

PRODUCE REFRIGERATING
COMPANY....

Madison Cooper, Manager. Minneapolis, Minn.

Complete plants designed and built for the economical and correct handling of all perishable products. Specialists in all classes of refrigeration. Plans, specifications and supervision. Consultation and expert services. Correspondence invited.

THE COOPER SYSTEMS.—Gravity Brine Circulation, Positive Fan Ventilation, Forced Air Circulation, and Process Preventing the Formation of Frost on Refrigerating Surfaces.

—The Merchants' Union Ice Company has been incorporated at Trenton, N. J. Capital \$2,000,000. The company will deal in natural and artificial ice. Corporators: Wm. Scott, Robert Scott, Willard Fisk, Walter L. McDermott and Oscar L. Gubelman, of Jersey City, N. J.

—The Consolidated Ice Company, of Port Huron, Mich., has been incorporated with a capital of \$25,000.

—The Cudahy Packing Company, of South Omaha, has taken a lease on the old John P. Cole barn at Topeka, Kan., and will convert it into a branch cooler, at a cost of about \$5,000. It will be the company's Topeka branch.

—The Chautauqua Lake Ice Company, of Jamestown, N. Y., has been incorporated to manufacture ice. Capital, \$15,000. Corporators: F. E. Sessions, J. M. Brooks, H. M. Gage, W. H. H. A. L. Piper, E. Appleyard, all of Jamestown; C. H. Wicks, of Lakewood; F. E. Sessions, attorney, Chautauqua.

—The records of the American Ice Company show that years of shortage have gone by regular decades. The crop was short in 1860, 1870, 1880 and 1890, and here again in 1900. New York is said to use nearly four million tons of ice a year—more than a ton for each inhabitant. Last year's consumption was 3,800,000 tons, and this year it will be greater.

JOHN R. ROWAND,

MANUFACTURER OF

CHARCOAL

Re-Carbonized, Pulverized and Granulated

For Chemical, Rectifying and Foundry Purposes; also for Ice Manufacturers a specialty.

ENTERPRISE MILLS, CLEMENTON, Camden Co., N. J.

REFERENCES: U. S. Mint, Rosengarten & Sons, Stuart, Peterson & Co., Philadelphia Warehousing and Cold Storage Co., Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 3, 1898.

Mr. John R. Rowand.

Dear Sir: We have been using your Re-carbonized Granulated Charcoal for a long time, and cheerfully add my testimony as to its quality and cleanliness, effectiveness as a filtering agent.

Yours truly, JOHN W. EDMUNDSON,
Chief Engineer Philadelphia Warehousing and Cold Storage Co.

—Cyrus Q. Guldin is to be president of the Reading, Pa., new ice combine.

—The Diamond Ice Company, of Newport, R. I., manufacturers of artificial ice, are working their local plant night and day to supply the demand. The plant since its enlargement has a capacity of 30 tons a day.

Ice and Refrigeration

—The Cuban-American Ice Company, of North Tonawanda, N. Y., began the manufacture of ice in Cuba on April 1.

—William Miller, a retired Baltimore, Md., brewer, has in view the erection of a large ice and cold storage plant on his property at Norfolk, Va.

—The American Ice Company has purchased the Pocono Spring Water Ice Company, of Stroudsburg, Pa. The capacity of the spring is 800,000 tons.

—The City Ice Company, of South Bend, Ind., was incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000. The directors are W. B. Hollingsworth, J. H. Lotshor and John W. Beck.

—The Dryden Ontario Government co-operative grant cold storage bill has been read a second time, and is now up to the final stage of its passage through the Ontario House of Parliament.

—The Crystal Ice Company, of Beaver Falls, N. Y., has been incorporated to manufacture and sell ice. Corporators: J. Auderton, W. H. Auderton, J. Auderton, Jr., C. W. Rohrkaste, all of Beaver Falls, N. Y.

—A contract has been made by James Curran, a local ice dealer of Hartford, Conn., with the De La Vergne Company for the establishing of a new ice plant with a capacity of turning out 15 tons daily of hygeia ice.

—Armour & Co. will build a \$30,000 cold storage warehouse in Seattle, Wash. It will be a two-story brick and stone building, at 1001 to 1023 Eighth avenue, South. It is intended to begin work at once on the building.

—The Crystal Ice Company, of Fort Worth, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital of \$30,000. The company will manufacture and sell ice. The corporators are: Samuel Davidson, L. M. Barkley and John V. Goode.

—The Kissena Lake Ice Company's ice manufacturing plant at Kissena Lake, Flushing, L. I., has been destroyed by fire. Loss about \$30,000. William T. James, the owner of the plant, will rebuild it at once. The insurance is about \$20,000.

—The Mountain Ice Company, of Salt Lake City, Utah, has bought a 165x165-foot lot from the estate of James T. Chamberlain on the west side of Fourth West street, of that city. On this plot will be built the big ice manufacturing plant of this new company.

—The Merchants' Cold Storage Company, of Minneapolis, Minn., has leased the building known as Nos. 304 and 306 Third avenue, North, for ten years, with option for renewal for ten years more. This building has been idle for three or four years. The company has put in a cold storage plant modeled on a new plan.

—The Naugatuck Valley Ice Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., has increased its capital from \$40,000 to \$100,000 for the purpose of building a new up-to-date ice-making plant, with public cold storage. This factory will be built on Housatonic avenue and Meadow street, and will be 140x40 feet, with a 40x50-foot extension in the rear.

—President Charles W. Morse, of the American Ice Company, says in spite of a short crop and an increased demand, ice is to be cheaper this summer, and that the public can thank the coming of artificial ice for a condition that could not otherwise exist. "We will have enough to supply the demand," said Mr. Morse, "even though the crop is not more than one-half the average. For this section the ice comes from up the Hudson, and from the Kennebec and Penobscot rivers in Maine. We have 2,400,000 tons of it, which is 2,600,000 tons below the normal."

MR. VOGT ON LIQUID AIR.

The following remarks of Mr. Henry Vogt, of the Vogt Machine Company, of Louisville, Ky., at the recent convention of the Indiana Ice Manufacturers' Association, held at Marion, on the subject of liquid air, will be of interest in the light of considering liquid air as a competitor of natural or artificial ice:

"I really confess that I know very little in reference to liquid air, only that I had the pleasure last Friday night of hearing a lecture on the subject. The lecturer, Professor Freer, had some liquid air there to show the audience. The most attractive part was to see the liquid air, but there wasn't anything shown except in a crude way. He took some alcohol or whisky, and put it in a glass, and put it down in the liquid and froze it, and he did that in order to show that there wasn't any thermometer that would indicate the temperature that would be reached. My judgment is that there are not any commercial purposes that it could be adapted to successfully. There were a number of questions

asked him, and in every instance he said that he did not know what the outcome of it would be; that it wasn't new, but was just in its experimental stage. He afterward said that, as far as preparing it for ice-making purposes was concerned, or using it in that way, he thought it would not come in competition with the machinery in use for ice-making at the present time."

ECONOMY IN SMALL ICE PLANTS.

The following is the interesting paper of Mr. Alfred Siebert, the refrigerating expert, of St. Louis, Mo., on the subject of "Economy in Small Ice Plants," read at the recent convention of the Northern Ice Manufacturers' Association held at Marion, Ind.:

It is the general impression among ice manufacturers, and even among ice machine manufacturers, that no economy in fuel is possible in a small ice plant over a single-cylinder Corliss engine. While it is not possible to get the same economy in fuel in a ten-ton plant as in a 100-ton plant, yet enough fuel can be saved by introducing coal saving devices to make the investment pay for itself in one or two years—which is really the criterion of any investment. Small compressors and small engines have, as is well known, more friction than larger ones, as their parts have to be made comparatively larger.

Considering the engine alone, the steam cylinder condensation will also be relatively greater in small engines, as the surface of the cylinder walls bears a higher ratio to the cylinder area, consequently offering more surface to the steam to give heat to. It is known that large simple Corliss engines, exhausting at atmospheric pressure, require 30 pounds of steam per horse power per hour, while small ones working under the same conditions require 40 pounds. A great deal of this waste of heat can, however, be saved by providing a live steam jacket.

The best possible result obtainable in a large compound condensing engine, working with 125 pounds pressure and 24-inch vacuum, is 15 pounds of steam per horse power per hour, or a saving of 50 per cent. of fuel against a simple Corliss engine. A small engine, compound condensing, working with the same pressures as above, will require 20 pounds of steam or will save also 50 per cent. of fuel in comparison with a plain Corliss engine of same size. While it is, therefore, not possible to work a small engine as economically as a large one, still the saving in both cases, when making the same compound condensing, is the same, viz., 50 per cent.

Making the engine condensing without compounding, which can be done generally with-

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out great expense, effects a saving of 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. in fuel, and reduces the steam required per horse power per hour from 40 pounds to 28 pounds.

Of course the item of labor to handle the machinery is much in favor of a large machine; the same engineers and firemen are required within a wide range of capacity of the plant. But I believe that in a small plant, producing 400-pound ice blocks, which can be handled quite easily with a geared hoist by one man, the fireman can do the pulling, thus saving the two ice pullers, otherwise required. The firing in a small plant is easy work for the fireman, and, should the man have to go to the vault, the engineer can certainly take charge of the boiler in the meanwhile. It is of course necessary in this case that freezing tanks and boiler be located close together, and have a handy communicating door.

In a ten-ton plant there will be 50 cakes to pull per 24 hours, or about two per hour, while a man can pull eight an hour, if he has nothing else to do. It is therefore no great work for the fireman to do this, and he can leave his boiler for about eight minutes at a time, since this is the time that will be required to pull, dump and refill a can.

This question, however, has nothing to do with the fuel economy. I have only mentioned it because it affects the general economy of a plant; besides, it is very easy to split a 400-pound block into two 200-pound blocks, as experience has shown, and the two blocks look much prettier, showing considerably less core than the 400-pound block. It can hardly be expected from a fireman to pull four 200-pound blocks per hour, and still attend to his boiler properly. Besides, such plant will be much cheaper in first cost, and the freezing tank will require only one-half the space; it is evident that if cans and tank are made only higher, it will not cost as much as if twice the number of cans and a tank of double the area had to be furnished. The coal consumption can further be reduced by arranging the plant properly, and keeping condensers and coolers clean.

To illustrate what clean condensers mean, we assume that with plenty of water and clean condensers the condensing pressure is 158 pounds. Now the pressure rises on account of scarcity of water or dirty condensers; and when the pressure rises to 168 pounds, then the coal consumption will be increased 7 per cent., and the capacity of the machine decreased 1 per cent. Again, when the pressure rises to 183 pounds, the coal consumption will be increased 13 per cent. and the capacity be reduced 3 per cent. And finally, to go to the extreme, when the pressure is gone up to 217 pounds, the coal consumption will be increased 26 per cent. and the capacity of the machine for making ice reduced 6 per cent.

The next question is to have the proper temperature for the boiler feed water and condensed water, either when entering the reboiler or when entering the storage tank. To ascertain what a deficiency in this direction means, take the temperatures of both as I have found them frequently, viz., 140 degrees and 150 degrees, respectively, while their temperatures should have been at least 205 degrees. I shall now express in tons of coal the loss incurred by the above waste in a ten-ton ice plant.

A ten-ton ice plant requires, if care is used, eleven tons of condensed water, one ton being allowed for drip on steam condenser, for skimming of reboiler and for melting out the ice. We require therefore eleven tons of exhaust, or if not so much is on hand, we must make up the deficiency by live steam. If the condensed water enters the reboiler at 150 degrees instead of 205 degrees, it must be heated by the live steam coil in reboiler to

205 degrees, which would not have been necessary if it had been admitted at the proper temperature; or, a loss is found of 205 - 150 = 55 degrees.

The feed water enters the boiler at 140 degrees, while it should have been also 205 degrees; therefore a loss of 205° - 140° = 65°; or a total for both of 120 degrees. These 120 degrees represent 120 thermal units, or are equivalent to the heating of 120 pounds

of water one degree. The evaporating of one pound of steam at 125 pounds pressure requires 1,189 - 205 = 984 thermal units; therefore the loss expressed in pounds of steam = $(120 \div 984) \times 11 = 1.34$ tons. Assuming that one pound of coal will evaporate six pounds of water, and that one ton of coal costs \$1.25, we find the waste equals .22 ton of coal or about three cents per ton of ice.

(To be continued.)

BRITAIN'S OFFICIAL RECORD OF COLD STORAGE COMPANIES.

London, March 28.—The returns of joint stock companies registered and formed in the year 1898 under the Acts, which was ordered to be printed in the House of Commons last

August, has just been issued. Among other interesting information is given the following concerning the registering of companies, etc.:

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	Nominal capital.	No. of shares into which it is divided.	Total amount considered as paid on vendors' and other shares.	No. of shareholders at date of last return.
Smithfield Market Cold Storage.....	£50,000	50,000	£6,750	102
Leeds Ice and Refrigerating Storage.....	17,000	17,000	8,112	15
Union Cold Storage Company of Cannon Street.....	500	500	.....	8
Union Cold Storage Company of Blackfriars.....	500	500	.....	8
Cold Storage Developments.....	75,000	7,500	7,500	16
East Anglian Ice.....	15,000	15,000	400	72
Ice and Cold Storage.....	2,000	2,000	.....	7
Burton Pure Ice and Cold Storage.....	22,000	22,000	8,000	59
Hop Cold Storage.....	75,000	15,000	.....	7
Zanzibar Ice and Mineral Water.....	6,000	6,000	.....	29
Cold Storage (Parent).....	10,000	10,000	.....	7
Lowestoft Ice.....	25,000	2,500	.....	..
Riverside Cold Storage and Ice.....	60,000	60,000	5,000	92
General Freezing (Brun's system).....	2,000	2,000	1,000	7
Malvern Crystal Ice.....	5,000	5,000	200	10
Oldham and District Ice Manufacturing and Cold Air Stores.....	10,000	10,000	.....	113
Penang Ice and Industrial.....	20,000	2,000	19,380	25
Hastings and St. Leonards-on-Sea Ice and Cold Storage.....	10,000	1,000	.....	28
Kent Ice and Soap Works.....	15,000	15,000	9,500	58
Ice and Cold Storage Publishing.....	700	700	300	7
Bon Accord Ice and Cold Storage.....	30,000	30,000	.....	217
North British Cold Storage and Ice.....	75,000	75,000	.....	226
Norwegian Ice.....	10,000	1,000	.....	7
Lyon's Patent Electric Refrigerator Syndicate.....	4,000	4,000	800	41
Edinburgh Ice and Cold Storage.....	20,000	10,000
Dundee Ice and Cold Storage.....	30,000	30,000	178

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New York Markets

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, per ton.	Glasgow, per ton.	Hamburg, per 100 lbs.
Oil cake.....	13 9	12 6	30
Bacon.....	30/	22 6	22
Lard, lvs.....	30/	22 6	22
Cheese.....	25/	30/	2 M.
Butter.....	30/	30/	2 M.
Tallow.....	30/	22 6	22
Beef, per lb.....	4/	4/8	22
Pork, per bbl.....	3/3	3/8	22

Direct port U. K. or continent, large steamers, berth terms, April, 3/3. Cork for orders, April, 3/10.

LIVE CATTLE.

Weekly receipts to March 31.

	Beef.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City.....	2,310		1,754		12,793
Sixtieth St.....	5,418	114	6,183		13,115
Fortieth St.....					21,822
Hoboken.....			40		40
Lehigh Val. R. R.....	1,94				3,145
Baltimore & O.....	2,057				
Washington.....	36			1,084	
Scattering.....			81	133	
Totals.....	11,745	154	8,060	28,400	37,761
Totals last week.....	10,803	193	6,831	17,980	29,841

Weekly exports to March 31.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Quart. Beef.
Nelson Morris.....	1		5,100
Armour & Co.....		1,981	1,700
J. Shambert & Son.....	592		
Schwarzchild & Sulzberger.....	432		3,580
Swift and Company.....			2,416
W. A. Sherman.....	160		
Lumness & Halligan.....	225		
Harvey & Outerbridge.....	5	25	
Various shippers.....	15	85	
Total shipments.....	1,409	1,164	12,898
Total shipments last week.....	1,085	40	18,743
Boston exports this week.....	2,350		10,367
Baltimore.....	1,144		1,302
Philad'a.....	829		1,512
Portland.....	156		
Newport News.....	350		
To London.....	1,822		7,547
To Liverpool.....	3,549	2,552	16,108
To Glasgow.....	547	801	226
To Bristol.....	160		
To Hull.....	160		
To Southampton.....			950
To Bermuda and West Indies.....	20	110	
Totals to all ports.....	6,239	3,460	24,831
Total to all ports last week.....	5,774	3,962	29,983

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES (New York).

Good to prime native steers.....	5 30 a 5 60
Medium to fair native steers.....	4 80 a 5 25
Common native steers.....	4 25 a 4 75
Stags and Oxen.....	2 50 a 5 00
Bulls and dry cows.....	2 25 a 4 50
Good to prime native steers one year ago.....	5 10 a 5 40

LIVE CALVES.

There was a light run on live calves this week, prices ruling somewhat higher. We quote:

Live veal calves, prime, per lb.....	a 7 1/2
" common to good, per lb.....	a 7

LIVE HOGS.

The market was fairly active, with higher prices. Receipts continue light. We quote:

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lb.) extreme.....	5 60 a 5 65
" heavy.....	5 65
" light to medium.....	5 70 a 5 75
Pigs.....	5 70 a 5 75
Boughs.....	4 00 a 4 75

Hog Markets in Leading Cities.

(Special for The National Provisioner.)

CHICAGO.—Strong; 5c higher, \$5.35@5.65; left, 2,562.

CINCINNATI.—Active; higher; \$4.60@5.55.

ST. LOUIS.—Shade higher; \$5.30@5.65.

OMAHA.—Strong; 5c higher; \$5.22 1/2@5.37 1/2.

EAST BUFFALO.—10 to 15c higher; \$5.15@5.85.

LOUISVILLE.—Steady; \$5.00@5.45.

PITTSBURG.—Active; \$5.00@5.75.

MILWAUKEE.—\$5.20@5.55.

KANSAS CITY.—Steady to strong; \$5.25@5.35.

CLEVELAND.—Yorkers, \$5.55@5.60; mediums, \$5.65@5.70.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Steady; \$5.25@5.60.

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There was a scarcity of sheep and lambs this week, with prices ruling higher. We quote:

Lambs.....	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
Live sheep, prime.....	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
" common to medium.....	a 5

LIVE POULTRY.

The Jews are buying for the Passover trade and the market continues firm and high, especially as receipts are light. Choice heavy fowls selling readily. Very few chickens arriving. We quote:

Spring chickens, per pair.....	60 a 1 10
Chickens, per lb.....	11 a 12
Fowls.....	11 a 12
Roosters, old, per lb.....	7 1/2 a 8
Turkeys, per lb.....	11 1/2 a 12 1/2
Ducks, per pair.....	60 a 90
Geese.....	1 00 a 1 60
Pigeons.....	50 a 55

DRESSED BEEF.

The market continues quiet with no improvement in prices or demand. We quote:

Choice native, heavy.....	7 1/2 a 7 3/4
" light.....	6 1/2 a 7
Common to fair native.....	6 1/2 a 7
Choice Western heavy.....	6 1/2 a 7
" light.....	6 1/2 a 7
Common to fair Texan.....	6 1/2 a 7
Good to choice heifers.....	6 1/2 a 7
Common to fair heifers.....	6 1/2 a 7
Choice cows.....	6 1/2 a 7
Common to fair cows.....	6 1/2 a 7
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	6 1/2 a 7
Common to fair.....	6 1/2 a 7
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	5 a 5 1/2

DRESSED CALVES.

The market this week was slow, with prices ruling slightly higher. We quote:

Veals, city-dressed, prime.....	a 11 1/2
" country-dressed, prime.....	8 1/2 a 9

DRESSED HOGS.

There was a fair run on dressed hogs this week, prices ruling higher. We quote:

Hogs, heavy.....	7 a 7 1/2
" 130 lbs.....	7 a 7 1/2
" 160 lbs.....	7 a 7 1/2
" 140 lbs.....	7 a 7 1/2
Pigs.....	a 7 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Trade was fairly good this week, but stock is very scarce. Prime lambs shade higher. We quote:

Prime lambs.....	11 1/2 a 12
Fair to good lambs.....	10 a 11
Common to medium lambs.....	9 a 10
Fair to good sheep.....	9 a 9
Common to medium.....	7 a 8

DRESSED POULTRY.

Receipts last six days, 13,384 packages; previous six days, 10,752 packages. Supplies are by no means heavy and receivers feel steady to firm on desirable grades for that reason. Demand continues disappointing, showing little indication of improvement, and it is only the moderate supplies that sustain the market. Fresh turkeys in light supply, but nearly all undesirable. Fresh capons fair and plenty. Eastern and Long Island ducks sell slowly. Squabs plenty and dull. We quote:

Turkeys, young hens, av. best.....	11 1/2 a 12 1/2
" mixed, av. best.....	10 1/2 a 11 1/2
" young toms.....	9 a 10
" old toms.....	9 a 9 1/2
" poor.....	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
" South and Southwest, feed, hens.....	11 a 12
" toms.....	9 1/2 a 10
Broilers, Phila., 3-3 lbs. av. to pair.....	30 a 35
" 3-4.....	32 a 35
Fowls, State and Penna., good to prime.....	11 a 11 1/2
" Western, scalded.....	11 a 11 1/2
" Western, dry-picked, av. prime.....	11 a 11 1/2
" fair to good.....	9 1/2 a 10 1/2
" feed, prime.....	11 a 11 1/2
" fair to good.....	9 1/2 a 10 1/2
Old toasters, per lb.....	a 8
Capons, Phila., fancy large, per lb.....	17 1/2 a 18 1/2
" medium weights.....	14 1/2 a 16 1/2
" small and slips.....	12 1/2 a 13 1/2

Capons, Ohio, fancy, large.....	14 1/2 a 15 1/2
" other Western, large.....	13 1/2 a 14 1/2
" Western, small and slips.....	12 a 13
Ducks, Eastern and L. I., Spring, per lb.....	a 30 1/2
" Western, av. best.....	a 10 1/2
" poor to fair.....	6 1/2 a 9 1/2
Geese, Western, av. best.....	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
" poor.....	5 1/2 a 7 1/2
Squabs, choice, large, white, per doz.....	a 2 00
" dark, per doz.....	1 35 a 1 60
" culls.....	60 a 1 10

FROZEN.

Turkeys, young hens, No. 1.....	12 1/2 a 13
" mixed young hens and toms, No. 1.....	11 1/2 a 12 1/2
" young toms, No. 1.....	a 11 1/2
" No. 2.....	8 1/2 a 10 1/2
Broilers, fancy, dry-picked.....	15 1/2 a 16 1/2
" scalded.....	14 a 15
" fair to good.....	10 1/2 a 12 1/2
Chickens, fancy, soft-meat.....	12 1/2 a 13
" No. 1.....	10 1/2 a 11 1/2
" No. 2.....	9 a 9 1/2
Fowls, dry-picked, No. 1.....	10 a 10 1/2
" plain.....	9 a 9 1/2
Capons, fancy, large.....	a 15 1/2
" medium weights.....	13 1/2 a 14 1/2
Ducks, fancy.....	a 12 1/2
" av. No. 1.....	10 1/2 a 11 1/2
Geese, average best.....	9 1/2 a 10 1/2

PROVISIONS.

The market continues slow and unsatisfactory, with prices about the same. Pork loins higher. We quote:

(JOBBER TRADE.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs average.....	11 1/2 a 12
" " 12 to 14.....	11 1/2 a 12
" heavy.....	a 11
California hams, smoked, light.....	8 a 8 1/2
" heavy.....	7 1/2 a 8 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	10 a 10 1/2
" (rib in).....	9 a 9 1/2
Dried beef, salt.....	a 16 1/2
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	16 1/2 a 17
" shoulders.....	8 a 8 1/2
Pickled bellies, light.....	8 a 8 1/2
" heavy.....	7 a 7 1/2
Fresh pork loins, City.....	10 a 10 1/2
" Western.....	8 1/2 a 10 1/2

LARDS.

Pure refined lards for Europe.....	7 00 - 7 40
" South America.....	7 25 - 7 75
" Brazil (Kago).....	8 55 - 8 85
Compounds—Domestic.....	
Export.....	
Prime Western lards.....	6 75 - 7 10
" City lards.....	6 1/2 a 6 3/4
" lard stearine.....	7 1/2 a 7 3/4
" oleo.....	a 7

FISH.

Cod, heads off.....	5 a 6
" heads on.....	3 a 4
Halibut, White.....	11 a 12
" Grey.....	9 a 11
" Frozen.....	6 a 7
Striped bass, pan.....	8 a 10
" boiling.....	12 a 15
Bluefish, Green.....	5 a 8
Eels, skinned.....	10 a 12 1/2
" skin on.....	6 a 7
White perch.....	4 a 6
Flounders.....	3 a 4
Salmon, Western, frozen.....	7 a 8
" Eastern.....	15 a 18
Smelts, green.....	10 a 12
Lobsters, large.....	14 a 18
" medium.....	10 a 12
Herrings, frozen.....	a 7
" green.....	
Red snappers.....	6 a 12 1/2
Mackerel, Spanish, live, large, natives.....	14 a 18
Shad, N. O., bucks.....	14 a 16
" roes.....	a 30
Scallops, medium.....	75 a 80
" large.....	a 1 00
Soft crabs, large.....	
" medium.....	40 a 75
Weakfish, frozen.....	a
" green.....	a
Sea bass.....	10 a 12
White fish, frozen.....	a 20
Pompano.....	15 a 20
Haddock.....	15 a 20
King fish, Southern.....	15 a 20
Prawn.....	15 a 20
Sea trout.....	15 a 20
Sheephead.....	8 a 10
Porgies, L. I.....	a 40
Brook Trout.....	a 40
Butterfish.....	a 40
Flukes.....	a 40
Green turtles.....	20 a 22

GAME.

The game season being over quotations are, for the time being, suspended.

BUTTER.

Receipts last six days, 33,993 packages; previous six days, 33,145 packages. Receipts are light and demand is fairly good. State dairy tubs are slow and rather easy. The recent decline threw most of the trade onto top grade of creamery, which has a steady tone. We quote:

Creamery, Western, extras, per lb.	21 1/2
" " firsts	20 1/2
" " seconds	19 1/2
" " thirds	18 1/2
" " State, extras	21 1/2
" " firsts	20 1/2
" " thirds to seconds	18 1/2
State dairy, tubs, fancy	21 1/2
" " firsts	19 1/2
" " thirds	18 1/2
Western, imitation creamery extras	19 1/2
" " firsts	18 1/2
" " lower grades	17 1/2
" " factory, extras	18 1/2
" " firsts	18 1/2
" " lower grades	17 1/2
Rolls, choice	18 1/2
" common to prime	17 1/2
Renovated butter, fancy	19 1/2
" common to prime	17 1/2

OLD BUTTER.

Old creamery	18
Old State dairy, tubs or firsts	17 1/2
Old Western factory	17 1/2

CHEESE.

Receipts last six days, 10,901 boxes; previous six days, 10,400 boxes. The home trade demand continues fair, and the feeling on fancy colored is steady. White cheese continues slow, and outlook somewhat uncertain. We quote:

State, full cream, small, colored, fancy	18 1/2
" " white, fancy	18 1/2
" " large, colored, fancy	18 1/2
" " white, fancy	18 1/2
" " choice	18 1/2
" " good to prime	18 1/2
" " common to fair	18 1/2
" " light skims, small, choice	18 1/2
" " large	18 1/2
" " part skims, small, prime	18 1/2
" " large	18 1/2
" " fair to good	18 1/2
" " common	18 1/2
Full skims	18 1/2

EGGS.

Receipts last six days, 107,181 cases; previous six days, 93,296 cases. Arrivals continue liberal. Out of town points are buying much less freely and local demand is not so sharp. There is some tendency to accumulate stock in first hands and this gives an easy tone on ordinary qualities. Duck eggs firmer. We quote:

Penn. and State, fresh fancy, per dozen	12 1/2
Western, selected, choice	12 1/2
" " fresh, firsts	12 1/2
Kentucky, Tenn. and Va., selected, new cases	12 1/2
" " average prime	12 1/2
Southern, fresh, poor to fair	11 1/2
West. and South., fresh dirties, 30 doz. case	11 1/2
Duck eggs, Baltimore, per doz.	27 1/2
" " Tenn. and Virginia, per doz.	24 1/2
" " Southern, per doz.	25 1/2
" " Western, per doz.	25 1/2
Goose eggs, per doz.	45

THE FERTILIZER MARKET.

Little or no stock is offering for prompt shipment, and with a fair demand prices hold very firm. We quote:

BASES NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	\$39.50
" raw, per ton	\$40.00
Nitrate of soda, spot	2 1/2
" to arrive	1 7/8
Som. black, spent, per ton	12.00
Dried blood, New York, 12-15 per cent. ammonia	2 30
Dried blood, West., high gr., fine ground	3 30
Tankage, 9 and 30 p. c., f.o.b. Chicago	30.00
" 3 and 30 " " " "	14.00
" 7 and 30 " " " "	14.00
" 6 and 30 " " " "	13.00
Garbage Tankage, f.o.b. New York	7.00
Aniline, per unit, del. New York	2 35
Fish scrap, wet (at factory), f.o.b. 3000lb.	1.00
Fish scrap, dried	1.00
Sulphate ammonia, gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	3 05
Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100 lbs., spot	3 10
Sulphate ammonia, bone, per 100 lbs.	3 10
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f.o.b. Charleston	6 50
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f.o.b. Ashley River, per 2,000 lbs.	3 30
The same, dried	4 35

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,500 lbs.	8 70
Kainit, e. c. store, in bulk	9 00
Kieserit, future shipments	7 00
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., fut. shp't	1 75
" " ex store	1 35
Double manure salt (45 a 40 per cent. less than 1% per cent. chlorides), to arrive, per lb. (basis 40 per cent.)	1 01
The same, spot	1 06
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 30 per cent.)	1 00
Sylvinit, 24 a 30 per cent. per unit, d. f.	30 1/4

Baltimore Fertilizer Market.

Baltimore, April 2.

The situation of the ammoniate market requires more than a passing notice. The rise in values since October 1 has been continuous, and now approximates \$6 per ton on standard grades of packers' tankage, and \$10 per ton on blood at Chicago and other principal cities of production.

The primary cause of this is the advance in cotton and cotton products, the most important factor in the price of ammoniates in the fall and winter seasons being the value of cottonseed. Last year it was worth only \$7 to \$8 per ton. This year it has ruled from \$14 to \$20, and animal matter at current prices at Chicago, Omaha and Kansas City proved cheaper than the home product for use in manipulations at most of the Southern interior towns. The universal desire to plant an increased acreage has added largely to the demand, and, consequently, we enter upon the spring trade with no stocks. Inquiry for the fall trade is already keen on the part of Eastern manufacturers, but with the low price of wheat before them great hesitation is shown to consider future contracts of material, which are held firmly upon the basis of our quotations.

Sales are reported for April and May to Western manipulators at full prices. The fish catch and garbage product are looked to to supply the main necessities of the Eastern manufacturers. Nitrate and sulphate of ammonia remain at a high level. The prices of manufactured goods have been advanced, but hardly to correspond with the rise in raw materials. We quote:

Crushed tankage, 10 1/2 @ 15 per cent., \$21.50 @ 22 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; 9 1/2 @ 18 per cent., \$20.50 @ 21 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; 9 @ 20 per cent., \$19 @ 19.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; 8 @ 20 per cent., \$17 @ 17.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; 7 @ 25 per cent., \$14 @ 14.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, 1.92 1/2 @ 1.95 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.25 @ 2.30 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoofmeal, \$2.05 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 @ 20 per cent., \$2.35 @ 2.40 and 10 c. a. f. Baltimore; foreign sulphate, \$3.12 1/2 @ 3.15 New York and Baltimore; domestic gas liquor, 3c f. o. b. Boston; spot nitrate of soda, \$2.25 New York.

The situation of ammoniates as reported above (April 2), remains about unchanged, with the exception that we note a disposition on the part of certain consumers to resell a portion of their purchases bought for shipment during the current month; in consequence of which blood has been quoted during the past week as low as \$2.15 per unit f. o. b. Chicago, and sales of 9 @ 20 per cent. crushed tankage have been made on the basis of \$2.27 1/2 and 10 c. a. f. Baltimore.

CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.

74% Caustic soda	\$2.20-\$2.35 for 60%.
78% " "	\$2.25-\$2.30 for 60%.
80% " "	\$2.40 per 100 lbs.
90% Powdered caustic soda	3 1/2-4 1/2 lb.
88% Pure alkali	1-1 1/2 for 10%.
48% Soda ash	1 1/2-2 1/2 lb.
Borax	7 1/2-8 1/2 lb.
Talc	1 1/2-2 1/2 lb.
Palm oil	6 1/2-8 1/2 lb.
Green olive oil	60-65c. gallon.
foots	6-8 1/2 lb.
Yellow olive oil	65-70c. gallon.
Ceylon coconut oil	5 1/2-6 1/2 lb.
Cuban	5 1/2-6 1/2 lb.
Cottonseed oil	37-38 1/2c. gallon.
Rosin: M., \$3.00; N., \$3.00; W.G., \$3.75; W.W., \$4.00—	
all per 300 lbs.	

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh Beef Tongue	35 to 40c a piece
Calves' heads, scalded	30 to 35c a piece
Sweet bread, real	35 to 40c a piece
" " beef	15 to 20c a pair
Calves' livers	35 to 40c a piece
Beef kidneys	35 to 40c a piece
Mutton kidneys	30c a piece
Livers, beef	40 to 50c a piece

Oxtails	3 to 10c a piece
Hearts, beef	10 to 20c a piece
Rolls, beef	12 1/2c a lb.
Butts, beef	20 to 25c a lb.
Tenderloins, beef	20 to 25c a lb.
Lamb's fries	6 to 10c a pair

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 30-40 lbs. per 100 bones, per 3,000 lbs.	\$60.00
Flat shin bones, av. 43 lbs. per 100 bones, per 3,000 lbs.	45.00
Thigh bones, av. 30-35 lbs. per 100 bones, per 3,000 lbs.	35.00
Horns, 7 1/2 in. and over, steers, 1st quality	20.00
" 7 1/2 in. and und., "	15.00
" No. 3	11.00
Gluestock, dry, per 100 lbs.	3.00
" Wet	1.40
Cattle switches, per 100	3-4c.

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	2 1/2
Suet, fresh and heavy	4 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.	28

SHEEPSKINS.

Sheep and Lambskins	1 75 a 2 00
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GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 Skins	18
No. 2 Skins	16
No. 1 Buttermilk Skins	14
No. 2 Buttermilk Skins	12
Heavy No. 1 Kips, 10 lbs. and over	2.50
Heavy No. 2 Kips, 10 lbs. and over	2.25
Light No. 1 Kips, 14 to 18 lbs.	2.15
Light No. 2 Kips, 14 to 18 lbs.	1.90
Branded Kips, heavy	1.60
Light Branded Kips	1.35
Kips, Ticks, heavy	1.75
" light	1.50
Branded O. S.	1.75
Bobs or carcasses	30

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imported, wide, per bundle	70
" " per bag, 50 bbls.	\$35.00
" " medium, per bbl.	60
" " narrow	45
" " domestic	34
Hog, American, 10c. per lb., free of salt	34
" " bbls. per lb.	38
" " 1/2 bbls. per lb.	40
" " kgs. per lb.	40
Beef guts, rounds, per set (100 feet), f.o.b. N. Y.	10
" " per lb.	3 a 3
" " bungs, piece, f.o.b. N. Y.	10
" " Chicago	9 1/2
" " per lb.	4 a 6
" " middles, per set (57/60 ft.), f.o.b. N. Y.	50
" " per lb.	45
" " weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's	8 1/2
" " No. 2's	3 a 4 1/2
Russian rings	13 a 20

SPICES.

	Whole	Ground
Pepper, Sing. Black	13	18 1/2
" " White	10 1/2	20
Penang, White	18 1/2	19
Red Zanzibar	14	16
Shet	14	16
Allspice	8 1/2	10
Cassia	4	6
Cloves	10	14
Mace	4	6
Nutmeg, 11 1/2	30	35
Ginger, Jamaica	16	20
" African	7	11
Sage Leaf	7	10
" Rubbed	10	10
Marjoram	25	28

SALTPETRE.

Grade	3 25 a 3 90
Refined—Granulated	4 1/2 a 4 1/2
Crystals	4 1/2 a 5
Powdered	4 1/2 a 5

THE GLUE MARKET.

A extra	22
1	18 1/2
12 moulding	17 1/2
11	16 1/2
14	15 1/2
15	14 1/2
16	13 1/2
17	12 1/2
18	11 1/2
19	10 1/2

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo oil market this week is very strong, in sympathy with all provision markets, and likely to advance further.

Neutral lard is also very strong, and values have improved materially during the week under review.

Butter oil is quiet, not much business reported at the moment.

THE FRED W. WOLF CO.

ENGINEERS. ARCHITECTS.

THE LINDE ICE MACHINE

OVER 4000 USERS

CAN TESTIFY TO

ITS DURABILITY, ECONOMY AND SIMPLICITY.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

GENERAL OFFICE AND FACTORY.

139 REES ST.,

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

SEND FOR
OUR
AMMONIA FITTINGS
CATALOG.

DO YOU NEED
NEW
DIRECT EXPANSION PIPING?
WE CAN
SAVE YOU MONEY.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES.
—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., March 20, 1900. Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for beef, flour, etc.," as the case may be, and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 235 Johnson street, Chicago, Ill., will be received until 1 o'clock p. m., of Tuesday, April 17, 1900, for furnishing for the Indian service, beef, flour, bacon, beans, coffee, sugar, rice, tea and other articles of subsistence; also for boots and shoes, groceries, soap, baking powder, crockery, agricultural implements, paints, oils, glass, tinware, wagons, harness, leather, shoe findings, saddlery, etc., hardware, school and medical supplies and a long list of miscellaneous articles. Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for blankets, woolen and cotton goods, clothing, etc.," as the case may be, and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. 77 and 79 Wooster street, New York city, will be received until 1 o'clock p. m., of Tuesday, May 15, 1900, for furnishing for the Indian service, blankets, woolen and cotton goods, clothing, notions, hats and caps. Bids must be made out on Government blanks. Schedules giving all necessary information for bidders will be furnished on application to the Indian Office, Washington, D. C.; Nos. 77 and 79 Wooster street, New York city, or 235 Johnson street, Chicago, Ill.; the Commissioners of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Cheyenne, Leavenworth, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Paul and San Francisco; the postmasters at Sioux City, Yankton, Arkansas City, Caldwell, Topeka, Wichita and Tucson. Bids will be opened at the hour and days above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening. The Department reserves the right to determine the point of delivery and to reject any and all bids, or any part of any bid.

W. A. JONES, Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
Washington, D. C., April 7, 1900. Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received at this Department until 2 o'clock p. m., Thursday, May 3, 1900, and will be immediately opened thereafter in the presence of such bidders as may attend, for furnishing the following classes of supplies, etc., for the Department of the Interior and the Civil Service Commission during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, to-wit: (1) For fuel and ice; (2) for furniture, carpets and other miscellaneous supplies; (3) for stationery. At the same time and place proposals will be received for such meats, groceries, dry goods, shoes, drugs, paints, hardware, fuel, ice, lumber, chemicals, laboratory apparatus, engraving, photographic supplies, etc., as may be required by the Government Hospital for the Insane, the Geological Survey and the Howard University, respectively, during the fiscal year above indicated. Proposals will also be received for the purchase during the same period of the waste paper of the Department of the Interior. Bids must be made on Government blanks. All bids (except those for purchase of waste paper) accepted and contracts awarded subject to an appropriation by Congress to meet the expense. Forms of proposals, etc., will be furnished on application; requests for blanks must designate the classes of supplies upon which it is proposed to bid. All bidders are invited to be present at the opening. E. A. HITCHCOCK,
Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall street, New York city, N. Y., April 6, 1900. Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence supplies in this city for thirty days, commencing May 1, 1900, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. on April 16, 1900. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened April 16, 1900," and addressed to Colonel C. A. WOODRUFF, A. C. G. S.

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has formally reported a bill (H. R. 7667) providing that no person or persons in any State or Territory of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, shall falsely brand or label any dairy or food products which become articles of foreign or interstate commerce or commerce with Indian tribes as to the State or Territory in which they are made, produced or grown, or cause or procure the same to be done by another or others. If he provisions of his act be violated, the penalty shall be a fine not less than \$500 or more than \$2,000.

Among the bills offered in the New York Senate was that of Senator Malby's providing that whenever manufacturers of butter or cheese purchase milk upon the basis of the amount of fat contained therein and use for ascertaining the amount of such fat what is known as the Babcock test, the bottles used in such test shall before use be examined by the director of the Geneva Experiment Station.

The Anglo-American Packing Co., of Chicago, will build a car shop and box factory adjacent to its packinghouse at the stockyards. The buildings are to be modern structures in every respect and will cost \$150,000. Work will be begun as soon as troubles among builders and laborers are settled.

Henry Hirtler, for many years associated with his brother, William, in the pork packing and butcher business at Hoboken, N. J., died at his home in that city on Tuesday, aged 42 years. Mr. Hirtler held many important city offices. He leaves a wife and two sons.

On Friday of last week the price of hogs at Denver, Colo., advanced 10c per hundred, which is the highest rate in that city for five years.

Swift and Company have transferred to Henry Dibblee the property at the northeast corner of Canal and Harrison streets, Chicago.

Stocks of Provisions in Chicago on March 31, 1900.

	Mar. 31, 1900.	Mar. 31, 1899.
M. pork, winter packed...	41,938	99,900
M. pork, winter packed, 1898-1899	54,859	38,852
M. pork, winter packed (old)		7,680
Other kinds of barreled pork	20,391	44,561
P. s. lard, made since Oct. 1, 1899	72,948	111,163
P. s. lard made from Oct. 1, '98, to Oct. 1, '99	30,230	32,002
P. s. lard, made previous to Oct. 1, 1898	2,071	
Other kinds of lard	10,172	8,395
S. rib middles, made since Oct. 1, 1898	14,512,449	
S. rib middles, made previous to Oct. 1, 1899		49,516,594
Short clear middles	597,788	2,367,200
Ex. s. c. middles, made since Oct. 1, 1899	7,870,733	
Ex. s. c. middles, made previous to Oct. 1, '99		5,594,300
Extra s. rib middles	4,176,247	6,487,925
Long clear middles	136,549	330,573
Dry salted shoulders	778,162	2,377,157
Sweet pick. shoulders	1,595,224	1,474,930
Sweet pickled hams	41,575,313	49,900,302
Dry salted bellies	12,934,790	18,364,938
Sweet pickled bellies	7,188,770	10,631,540
Sweet pickled California or picnic hams	12,190,147	17,688,437
Sweet pickled Boston shoulders	3,277,230	4,677,421
Sweet pickled skinned hams	13,830,956	15,963,667
Other cuts of meats	12,276,067	17,037,598

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, April 6.—Beef, extra India mess, 78s 9d; prime mess, 72s 6d, firm. Pork, firm; prime mess Western, 63s 9d. Lard, steady; prime Western in tierces, 34s 6d; American refined in pails, 36s 9d. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., firm, 50s. Bacon, firm; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs., 45s; short rib, 18 to 22 lbs., 32s; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lbs., 41s 6r; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 41s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs., 30s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 42s 6d. Shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lbs., firm, 37s. Butter, finest and good United States, nominal. Cheese, firm; American finest white, 59s 6d; American finest colored, 63s. Tallow, dull; prime city, 28s; Australian in London, 28s. Cottonseed oil, Hull refined, May-August, firm, 21s 6d.

Big Reduction in Sewing Machines.

We manufacture Sewing Machines and sell them to the consumer. We are sending them to any address for a free trial, making extremely liberal terms and prices, that no other establishment can make. We manufacture and other houses do not, hence you can save their profit, if you buy direct from the manufacturer. Write for special terms and circulars to THE AKRON SEWING MACHINE & BICYCLE COMPANY, MFGS. SEWING MACHINES & BICYCLES, AKRON, O.

Retail Department

GET THY HOUSE IN ORDER.

We are not a spring poet. We prefer to tell the marketman in a plain way to get a spring in his business. There is a season for everything. The season for the dull, gloomy looking shop is in the winter time if ever at all. At this brighter season of the year all things look up in cheerfulness. The sun looks brighter, the flowers look sweeter, the morning looks more bewitching, the human mind feels that something is released and that buds of thoughts are opening out from the enfolded recesses of the brain. The housewife dons a new smile and a new dress. She issues forth and skips the dirty, greasy, gloomy looking shop which is not in keeping with her new feelings and cheerfulness. She naturally trips along to the market which has taken on spring signs and spring hues. Nature wakes up in the human species just as it does in the vegetable kingdom. Don't forget that if you wish to be in keeping with the new turn which the spring feeling gives to all things and to the human kind you must freshen up.

Get your house in order. The dry goods merchant is changing his windows and hanging colors of lilacs about to please the mind. You can't hang lilac meat in your windows, but you can paint the front, touch up the interior, stick a few bright decorations about and in many little ways change the aspect of your market as much as the fresh flowers and the green leaves change the dead look of the shrub which winter made a cheerless looking skeleton.

It costs a few dollars to get your house in order. It will not cost as much as the new spring suit which your own feelings call for and will fetch you more. Do both. Take the hint as to your personal appearance into your business and brighten it up also. The same feeling calls for newness in both.

THE TRUANT ITEMS.

The trouble with many very good marketmen is their system of loose credits and loose accounts. Shrewd buying is a necessary adjunct to a successful business. Safe selling is also necessary. A proper system of accounts is likewise necessary to show the profit and losses on stock. There are some articles which it pays better to sell than others. There are certain things which eat the heart out of a business. It does not pay to push a trade in them. The marketman who carefully watches these items knows what the "dead items" in his business are. This advice is not intended for the very small meatman who can carry his business under his hat. It is meant for those marketmen whose daily and weekly transactions must be kept of record. These

business tests or experiments are a necessary part of every successful concern. Every commercial house or factory which has its trade "down fine" attends most scrupulously to these details to detect the "dead items."

The great trouble with most butchers is their happy-go-lucky good natured mood and a general disposition to avoid anything which has the appearance of trouble attached to it. One of the great elements of success to the "big" butcher is his discovery, by long experience, of just where to use this and that odd piece or trimming and how to use and dispose of certain parts of his stuff which are not acceptable for his counter or carcass trade. The carefulness of book-keeping is the only true detective which discloses the identity and the whereabouts of the items that kill the life and profits of the shop business.

The truant items have to be found and carefully handled to increase the life of the market trade.

Representative Clark, of Ohio, has introduced a bill in the legislature of that State requiring the meat and grocery stores to close tight on Sundays. The bill was, strangely enough, referred to the Prohibition Committee, which reported favorably on it. It is now on the calendar for its third reading.

The Budapest (Hungary) Butchers Ice Association earned a net 13 per cent. on its capital last year.

FOOD UNDER THE EARTH.

South Australia has less than 500,000 people, yet this British colony last year sent to England:

71,260 carcasses of lamb,
1,362 carcasses of mutton,
407,096 carcasses of rabbits,
14,826 tongues,
212,812 kidneys,
5,000 pounds of sweetbreads,
and a whole lot of miscellaneous pieces of edible stuffs. These traveled about 12,000 miles, across the equator and half around the world to find a market. There were bunches of ducks, geese, ducklings and chickens sandwiched in among the export items from this far off land for the European market.

THE FUTURE DEPARTMENT STORE.

Deskgirl—Order, please?

Customer—Hams, pet giraffe, guinea pig, live seal and a half-grown elephant for country circus; also two dozen snakes, gross of assorted lizards, bear, troupe of performing dogs, ticket seller and two female contortionists for same; wire foot bridge, a movable restaurant for a country fair, and some hot cross buns and—

Deskgirl—Where do you think you are?

Customer—Ain't this the department store?

Deskgirl—Why, no. This is the new Commercial Museum. That store starts at Steenth street, runs t' Twenty-fifth and west six blocks. The rest of the city is scattered about on the other side of town.

Customer—Thanks.

RETAILERS' RALLY IN BROOKLYN.

The lately organized Retail Merchants' Association of Greater New York held a rousing mass meeting, beginning at 8 o'clock, Thursday night at Saengerbund hall, Smith and Schermerhorn streets, Brooklyn, to discuss important matters connected with the retail trade. About 1,000 people were present. President James Moore, of the Brooklyn Retail Butchers' Mutual Protective Association, called the meeting to order on time. Judge Steers was then voted in as permanent chairman. The organization of the meeting was perfected by the selection of Albert Hanson as secretary; George Wilson (secretary and treasurer of the Brooklyn association), as assistant secretary; Walter Williams, treasurer; H. H. Kruser, financial secretary.

The meeting at once waded into business. During the evening forcible speeches were made by President James Moore, "Bob" Nooney and J. Grattan McMahon on the many evils now confronting the marketmen and storekeepers. The department store got an all-round lambasting. Very strong resolutions were passed on this and other old troubles of the retailer.

The Retail Merchants' Association of the State of New York is formed to consider and take steps looking to the remedying of existing trade evils. Its officers are:

Wm. Gray, president, 906 Fulton street, Brooklyn; Albert Peiser, first vice-president, 1398 Third avenue, Manhattan; James Moore, second vice-president, 1594 Fulton street, Brooklyn; A. Bloch, treasurer, 786 Fifth avenue, Manhattan; A. W. Pfluger, corresponding secretary, 93 Fourth avenue, Manhattan; B. Bischoff, financial secretary, 400 Court street, Brooklyn.

The association includes many trades and is laying live wires for its active and persistent work.

How to Use Cold Meat.

Recipe 1.—Chop the scraps of beef, veal or fowl very fine, using with them an onion if the flavor is liked. Mix the minced meat with any of its own gravy that may be on hand, and put a layer in the bottom of a buttered baking dish. Add a layer of cracker crumbs or of crumbed stale bread. Sprinkle with salt, pepper and bits of butter. Alternate layers of meat and crumbs until the last of the meat is in, and then pour in a cup of boiling water. Mix the last of the crumbs with an egg and spread on for a crust over the top. Sprinkle with bits of butter. Let it bake in moderate oven till nicely brown.

Recipe 2.—Minced cooked meat is again the foundation for a delicious luncheon or dinner dish, and again the onion may be used as a flavor if desired. Heat the meat in its own gravy if there is any, or, if that is unobtainable let it boil up in a very little water, and stir in flour to thicken. Serve with a shortcake made as follows: One quart of white flour; 1 teaspoonful of baking powder; 1 teaspoonful of salt. Into this rub one tablespoonful of lard and add sweet milk to make thick batter. Bake in moderate oven in buttered tin.

Recipe 3.—Fricadills are made by mixing the chopped meat equally with stale bread over which a little boiling water has been poured. Season the mixture with salt and pepper, and make into little pats which are to be baked on a buttered tin in a moderate oven. The same mixture may be molded into a loaf and will then cut into smooth slices.

The Retail Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association of Toronto, Canada, met this week and passed the following: "We, the members of the above association, while we are against the early closing by-law in its present shape, yet, as an association, have resolved that no employee shall work more than ten hours per day."

Local and Personal

**** Protzmann & Seaton**, the enterprising meat men at Wallabout market, Brooklyn, N. Y., claim the blue ribbon for getting in the first spring lambs. They weighed about 30 pounds each and were raised in Bucks county, Pa. The marketmen paid \$5 to \$6 each for them.

**** The new beef box** which Ascher Wright is to manage—for Levy & Dahmann—at Rockaway road, Jamaica, L. I., is under way. Contractor Thomas Styles broke ground for it last week.

**** It's against the market law** of Toronto, Canada, for a butcher to split a quarter of beef for a customer. Butcher Hill tried it. The "split" cost him \$1.25 in costs and a court lecture.

**** Herman Levy**, a butcher who lived at 1673 Third avenue, had too big a heart for this hard world. He tried to commit suicide by taking acid last week because he couldn't bear to see his wife and children suffer for food.

**** The fire department chief** at Schenectady, N. Y., had butcher Joseph Blaick, of 529 Centre street, up for smoking hams and rendering lard in a house where other people lived. The judge warned him with a cruel squint in his anti-smoke eye.

**** Adolph Naher**, the marketman at Pittsfield, Mass., is holding up a saloonkeeper before the "court."

**** David W. Martin**, of Hunter avenue, Albany, N. Y., has been appointed meat inspector in that city, to succeed John Hannigan, Henry C. Pfeifer's name not being on the eligible civil service list.

**** M. J. Cannon**, Swift and Company's manager at Williamsport, Pa., has been promoted to the managership of the company's branch at Newport News, Va.

**** L. Bressett & Son**, the meat dealers at Eleventh and Main streets, Terre Haute, Ind., last week killed as fine a bunch of beef steers as can be found in the West.

**** A hungry burglar** entered James Prescott's butcher shop at No. 289 Montgomery street, Jersey City, at 3 a. m. Monday and limped off with about all the beef, lamb, veal and chickens he could "tote." His name was Joseph McCourt, 22 years old. Policeman Nelligan arrested him.

**** Kingan Provision Company**, of Indianapolis, are making extensive improvements in Syracuse, N. Y. The new building, 50x120 feet and three stories high, will, it is hoped, be completed in about six weeks.

**** Richmond market**, Baltimore, Md., has a fighting market billy goat which goes around and levies contributions of beer, tobacco and other luxuries for his pleasurable existence. He is nominally the property of H. Herman, of 878 Linden avenue, but this

Billy seems to be his own and everybody else's boss.

**** Amount of meat seizures** by the Board of Health meat inspectors for the week ending Wednesday, April 3: Beef, 9,200 pounds; veal, 3,925 pounds; mutton, 300 pounds; pork, 3,980 pounds; poultry, 4,800 pounds; assorted meats, 200 pounds; total, 22,405 pounds.

**** David Fullerton**, the oldest butcher in Paterson, N. J., has been ill with grip. He is now out again.

**** Utica (N. Y.)** eats 130,000 pounds of beef weekly, 250 sheep and 300 hogs, besides tons of salt pork, poultry and other things. Some Utica firms buy their hogs in Buffalo and kill them locally.

**** A little meat war** on at Denver, Col., has dropped stuff from 15 per cent. to 25 per cent.

**** Bids will be soon let** for the \$5,000 addition to the public market at Denver, Col. City Superintendent of Supplies C. A. Long has been collecting bids.

**** Fred Fisher**, the South George street, York City, Pa., butcher, bought two Poland China hogs from Jacob McDale, of Red Lion, in that State. They were only 15 months old and weighed 650 pounds each, or 1,300 pounds total.

Lester Clapper's new market and sausage factory at Chatham street, Nassau, N. Y., was opened this week.

John Cook, lately from Sauquoit, N. Y., opened his meat market last week at Paris Hill, in that State.

Thomas Peck, the marketman at Broadway, Taunton, Mass., is about to open his new meat market in the Jones block, of that city.

**** Crane & Co.** opened a new meat market at 14 Cone street, Orange, N. J., on Monday. They stocked it to the door with all the good things which ease a ravenous hunger. O. P. Crane will manage the place.

**** The Passaic (N. J.)** Board of Health has finally decided not to grant a permit to Mr. Baranov for a slaughterhouse at Dundee Island of that city. "The smell from the river is enough," said an officer at the hearing. That killed the "further smell" proposal and the abattoir scheme was dead.

**** George N. Conklin**, who lately opened a meat market and grocery store in New York city, has been joined by his brother-in-law, Richard Leonard, of Leonardville, N. J., who will help to run the business towards the successful end.

**** There is a well-founded rumor** that some St. Louis parties will build a beef house near the railroad at Jamaica, L. I. This town is a good distributing point for Long Island.

**** The William Taaffe Company**, of San Francisco, Cal., has been formed with a capital of \$20,000 to do a butcher business. Corporators: W. Taaffe, E. W. Harrington, T. J. Harrington, E. J. Taaffe, Elizabeth L. Harrington, all of San Francisco.

**** The Miller Packing Company**, of New York city, has been incorporated. The di-

rectors of the company are: J. E. Miller, F. W. Miller and D. E. Miller, all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

**** G. F. Swift**, president of Swift and Company, reaches New York city to-day on his return from Europe.

**** The boxes** about Manhattanville are looking clean and fresh. The Riverside extension to the Speedway is slowly closing it ends in front of these markets. Soon we can drive along and look down on beef.

**** The sanitary inspectors** of the New York City Board of Health are getting after the Bronx butchers for slipping in and killing undesirable Connecticut cows for beef. President Murphy is making the pace pretty warm for these meat offenders. The smuggling is done between 1 and 2 o'clock a. m. These cows are purchased cheap and killed at night.

**** Butcher Warren A. Ketcham**, of 321 Adelphi street, Brooklyn, N. Y., has on hand an uncomfortable divorce suit brought by his wife and one of his own for the same thing.

**** J. C. Thomson** is making extensive improvements to his market at Warrensburg, N. Y. A hardwood floor, interior painting, new tables and meat racks are among the new things which Mr. Thomson's overhauled market will show.

**** Achser Bloch**, a butcher who lived at 342 Marcy avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., and who used to run a market at Grand and Wythe streets, of that city, tried "to end all" with a dose of acid. He has not been well of late. Mr. Bloch retired from the meat business some years ago. The suicide mania has got even into the meat line.

**** How about this?** A man can pay \$1,500 a year rent for a house, but can't pay Bliss Bros., the butchers of First avenue, New York city, a meat bill. The firm have sued the delinquent, who is either old enough or too old to know any better.

**** J. A. Bloom**, an electrician at the Armour Packing Company's Kansas City plant, was killed last week by having his head caught between the elevator and the side of the shaft.

**** Louis Stutz**, the pork packer at 817 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y., had his driver, George Klinknecht, taken in by a detective for an alleged defalcation of \$56.42. The driver is held in bond for hearing.

**** Christian Hulwelker**, the butcher at Nineteenth street and Fifth avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., was robbed on Tuesday night of \$75 worth of meat by thieves.

**** William Tefft**, who has been for fifteen years connected with the Hammond Company, has been appointed manager, vice Thomas R. Jones, resigned, of the company's box at Main street, Utica, N. Y. He will be also general superintendent of the Utica and Little Falls, N. Y., agencies.

**** John G. Peter**, the well known Hudson county, N. J., pork dealer, died at his home on Central and Hopkins avenues, Jersey City, Saturday night of inflammation of the lungs. He was about 67 years old, a native of Switzerland, and came to this country about ten years ago. He was a member of several lodges and much liked.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS. Messrs. B. HELLER & Co., Chicago.—We have analyzed and tested your Zanzipar Carbon and have found the same to be free from any injurious substances and also to be well adapted for the purposes for which you recommend it. We therefore do not hesitate to endorse the use of same to the meat and provision trades. Yours very truly,

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER ANALYTICAL LABORATORY,
Official Chemists to the New York Produce Exchange,
N. E. STURCKE, Ph. D., Chief Chemist.

NEW YORK, AUG. 14TH,
1895.

ZANZIBAR-CARBON

TRADE-MARK REGISTERED

WE.
FIGURE THIS WAY.
All we want is an opportunity to convince you that it is to your advantage to use Zanzipar Carbon, and kindly ask you to write for Sample, Catalogue and Price List. Those who have tested Zanzipar Carbon, prefer it to all other coloring matter.

B. HELLER & CO., MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
249-255 S. JEFFERSON ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Sample and go page back on coloring meats and sausage, etc.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Columbus, O., has decided to give a big barbecue in that city during Dewey week in the summer. The committees are hustling for this to make it worthy of the craft and of the hero of Manila Bay. The following marketmen were elected to membership at the last meeting: John Smith, P. H. Worthing and G. L. Furniss. The following members constitute the executive committee for the reunion barbecue: Harry Galloway (chairman), Martin Kellner, C. L. Cloud, John Smith and Joseph Schaefer.

The Retail Butchers' Mutual Protective Associations are thanking Assemblyman J. J. O'Connell upon the successful passage of his Trading Stamp bill. Secretary Haley wishes: "To give publicity to the action of Assemblyman John J. O'Connell, of the Twenty-sixth New York District on a bill which has just passed the Senate and Assembly and is now before the governor for his signature. I refer to the Anti-Trading Stamp bill, one of the best legislative enactments for the benefit of the small dealer and workman that has been passed in years. Assemblyman O'Connell's perseverance and honesty in the face of overtures from the opponents of this measure entitle him to the thanks of all fair-minded and honest people, and the more legislators of the O'Connell type are sent to make our laws the sooner the wants of the public will be recognized."

(The next thing to do is to get in behind the "dead beat" bill and hustle it along to the governor's pen, for the marketmen need this more than the bill which has just been passed.—Ed. Nat. Prov.)

The Retail Butchers' and Grocers' Association is closing up Chicago tight on Sundays. Only a few small places are still on the recalcitrant list. Committees are appointed to see these weekly as the list of them is handed in by the Vigilance Committee.

The Retail Butchers' Association of Salt Lake City, Utah, last week elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, John Ward; vice-president, S. S. Dickinson; treasurer, Al Richardson; secretary, J. T. Edward. The board of trustees is composed of Messrs. Marriott, Dickinson, Weant and Myers.

We have received the following report of the joint meeting of the Butchers' and Grocers' Associations at Columbus, O., to protest against the proposed market house:

"The Retail Butchers' Association at its meeting Sunday evening listened to remarks by Colonel E. L. Taylor, J. K. Williams, of the Grocers' Association, Attorney C. D. Saviers and John Chamberlain. The remarks of the speakers were directed at the promoters of the Central market house project and the appropriation.

"Statements were openly made at the meeting that the butchers who have stalls in the market house would be willing to contribute \$1 each month towards the complete renovation and repairing of the present structure.

"All day long the members of the Butchers' Association have been working arduously at the polls to prevent the passage of the market house appropriation. At the meeting Sunday the city was subdivided into districts and shortly after midnight Sunday a general distribution of circulars was commenced."

The court records of Indianapolis, Ind., contain the following suggestive entry: "Butchers' Association vs. Chas. C. Franke, et al. Note—Judgment against Franke and Brademeier for costs." Evidently the defendants have been doing some improper thing which caused the association and the court to both get after them.

The Retail Butchers' Protective Association of Cleveland, O., has purchased a lot fronting on Gordon avenue, of that city, for \$5,000. It has a frontage of 120 feet on the avenue.

The retail butchers of Seattle, Wash., perfected their organization last week and are now getting down to work.

The Grocers' and Meatmen's Association of Burlington, Vt., will hold their eleventh annual banquet the first Wednesday after Easter. They have completed every arrangement for a most enjoyable time.

BUTCHER RENDERING PLANT.

About eighteen months ago the Retail Butchers' Protective Association of Cleveland, O., decided to go into the rendering business. The plant is now theirs. The following report of the matter has been sent us: "The association induced a West Side man to agree to pay them 2½ cents a pound for tallow, instead of 1 cent, as they had been getting, and ½ cent a pound for bones, instead of ¼ cent. The butchers' association did the collecting of the tallow and bones. The association lately decided to own the rendering plant itself and so a stock company was formed and the transfer of the plant to the association was made last Saturday. The plant is located on Gordon avenue and has been owned by J. Baumeister. The capital stock of the Retail Butchers' Protective Association Company is \$10,000, divided into shares of \$10 each. There are about 140 stockholders, and no stockholder can own more than ten shares. The credit for the idea is due to A. C. Berger, who has a stall in the central market. When the butchers' association decided to get more for the refuse from the meat markets the matter was placed in the hands of the committee. Mr. Berger, a member of that committee, thought out the plan of the association's collecting the refuse and hiring somebody to render it. The idea worked so well that in just over a year enough money has been made to enable the association to buy the plant it has been using. The rendering works will be added to within a short time. The butchers want to be able to turn their tallow into soap themselves, and their tankage or rendered refuse into fertilizer. Membership in the protective association is a qualification for stockholding in the co-operative company. The butchers say that there is no trouble getting men to join either of them now that money is being made."

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Fred J. and William Ratigan have succeeded to the market business of Thomas Kehoe at Oswego, N. Y. The new proprietors took possession on the first of this month.

A. Larson & Co. have moved their Seventh street market to the new Peacock building at Rockford, Ill.

J. H. Kidd has moved his grocery and meat market to his residence at Tivoli, N. Y. He now runs a meat wagon.

Edgar B. Woodruff has his market now established and running at South avenue, Bridgetown, N. J., in the place formerly occupied by Lee Haines.

Charles Knellinger has purchased the meat market of his brother, Frank Knellinger, at Underwood street, Zanesville, O.

William Kendall has bought the provision and grocery store at Raymond, N. H.

Henkell & Hewitt have purchased the retail market business of H. D. Fuller at Peoria, Ill.

Sullivan & Ryan have bought D. P. Moore's meat market at Middlebury, Vt., and will take charge on the 16th inst.

Robert Meredith has purchased the meat interest of Morey A. Platt on Main street, Utica, N. Y.

NEW SHOPS.

Mr. Gray, of Rogersville, Tenn., proposes opening a new meat market in Newport, of that State.

Wm. Rehder has just opened his new meat market at Eighth and Columbia streets, Hudson, N. Y.

John R. Carlough opened his new meat market at Ridgewood, N. J., last week.

H. J. Minich has reopened his meat market at 207 Polk street, Tampa, Fla.

B. E. Foster & Co., corner of Hobart and Kemble streets, Utica, N. Y., last week opened a meat market in connection with their grocery store.

Getz & Gay opened a new retail market at Whalen's stand, Avoca, Pa., on Monday.

SAVINGS BY CASH DISCOUNT.

By George B. Pulfer.

Six demonstrations of saving effected by taking the cash discount on \$100, money being worth 6 per cent. per annum.

Terms—

30 days, or 1½ 10 days, C/D..... \$1.00

Interest—

\$100 for 30 days at 6%..... .33½

Saving in 10 days..... .66½

Saving in 30 days, or 1 month..... 2.00

Saving in 12 months, or 1 year..... 24.00

Interest 1 year at 6%..... 6.00

Saving 18% or..... \$18.00

Terms—

60 days, or 2½ 15 days, C/D..... 2.00

Interest—

\$100 for 1½ months at 6%..... .75

Saving in 15 days..... \$1.25

Saving in 30 days, or 1 month..... 2.50

Saving in 12 months, or 1 year..... 30.00

Interest 1 year at 6%..... 6.00

Saving 24% or..... \$24.00

Terms—

4 months, or 5% in 30 days, C/D... 5.00

Interest—

\$100 for 3 months at 6%..... 1.50

Saving in 30 days..... 3.50

Saving in 1 year..... 42.00

Interest 1 year at 6%..... 6.00

Saving 36% or..... \$36.00

Terms—

4 months or 6% in 10 days, C/D... 6.00

Interest—

\$100 for 2 months, 20 days, at 6%... 1.83½

Saving of 10 days..... 4.16½

Saving in 30 days, or 1 month..... 12.50

Saving in 12 months, or 1 year..... 150.00

Interest 1 year at 6%..... 6.00

Saving 144% or..... \$144.00

Terms—

6 months, or 5% in 30 days, C/D... \$5.00

Interest—

\$100 for 5 months at 6%..... 2.50

Saving in 30 days, or 1 month..... 2.50

Saving in 12 months, or 1 year..... 30.00

Interest 1 year at 6%..... 6.00

Saving 24%..... \$24.00

Terms—

6 months or 6% in 10 days, C/D... \$6.00

Interest—

\$100 for 5 months, 20 days, at 6%... 2.83½

Saving in 10 days..... 3.16½

Saving in 30 days, or 1 month..... 9.50

Saving in 12 months, or 1 year..... 114.00

Interest 1 year at 6%..... 6.00

Saving 108% or..... \$108.00

DARLING BROTHERS' COMPANY,

408 W. 14th St., Near 14th St. Station of 9th Ave. "L."

TELEPHONE No. 2468-18th St. Convenient Surface Cars All Over

DEALERS IN

Choice City Dressed Beef, Mutton, Poultry, Game, Tongues, Hams, Bacon, Lard, &c.

Mortgages, Bills of Sale and Business Record

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded up to Friday, April 6, 1900.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Tiber, M., 78 Orchard; to M. Altman (filed April 2).....	\$400
Diener, M., 109 Columbia; to I. Mandel (filed April 4).....	80
Rettstadt, W., 61 W. 102d st.; to E. Hass (filed April 4).....	450
Rosenburg, Jacob, 1082 2d ave.; to J. L. Diamond (filed April 5).....	800
Wagner, J. A., 2539 8th ave.; to L. E. Backeye (filed April 5).....	800

Bills of Sale.

Koster, H. F., 61 W. 102d st.; to W. Rettstadt (filed April 4).....	350
Stoetzel, Theo., 710 11th ave.; to B. Adel (filed April 5).....	700

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Morris, David, 36 Siegel st.; to Richard Mahnken (wagon) (filed April 2).....	75
Hames, Jacob M., 135 Ewen st.; to Nachman & Ottenburg (filed April 3).....	100
Kunzer, Rudolph, 1508 Myrtle ave.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (filed April 4).....	145
Weber, Alex. J., 999 Fulton st.; to Gottlob Wildermuth (filed April 5).....	900

Bills of Sale.

Seegel, Barbara, 1122 Fulton st.; to John Klingenberg (filed March 31).....	nom.
Jurgens, Herman C., 1602 8th ave.; to John Seeth (filed April 4).....	\$650
Haste, Nellie F., 990 Fulton st.; to Alex. J. Weber (filed April 5).....	900

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been recorded up to Friday, April 6, 1900.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Kopitzko, Max., 35 Walker; to S. Levin (filed March 30).....	\$290
Blank, H. G.; to Scheuer Co. (filed March 30).....	260
Velnenkamp, D., 104 W. 134th st.; to P. J. Sleyan (filed March 31).....	700
Mehrtens, J. D., 203 E. 104th st.; to C. Betgermann (filed March 31).....	250
Wolf, Max., 1908 3d ave.; to Rifkin & Patlay (filed March 31).....	325
McCoy, Chas., 553 9th ave.; B. S. (R.) (filed March 31).....	2,000
Gage, E. H., 739 Union; B. S. (R.) (filed March 31).....	6,000
Wissmann, Jacob, 203 E. 64th st.; to J. Doelger (R.) (filed March 31).....	650

Hersenson, R., 57 Division; to S. Liberman (filed April 2).....	156
Albert, D., 80-82 Clinton; to E. R. Biehler (filed April 3).....	85
Edwards, Ella; to E. R. Biehler (R.) (filed April 3).....	15
Halover, F. C., 809 6th ave.; to E. R. Biehler (contract) (filed April 3).....	42
Haimer, I., 14 Wooster; to E. R. Biehler (filed April 3).....	239
Meyer & Co.; to E. R. Biehler (R.) (filed April 3).....	100
Sabino, Max.; to E. R. Biehler (R.) (filed April 3).....	115
Martin, E., 777 2d ave.; to A. G. Goldstein (filed April 5).....	350
Burke, J. L., 73 Nassau, and 62 John; to G. Geyer (filed April 5).....	3,500
Silverstein, J., 107 Allen; to I. Sternberg (filed April 5).....	150

Bills of Sale.

Schmit, F. E., 1660 Ave. A.; to G. Herrmann (filed March 30).....	\$1,100
Rifkin & Patlay, 1908 3d ave.; to Max. Wolf (filed March 31).....	825
Novycky, Chas., 26 Suffolk; to B. Novycky (filed April 2).....	185
Liesmann, H. C., 11 E. 138th; to F. Brunekhorst (filed April 3).....	1,750
Feucht & Goldman, 7 Bleecker; to M. Levin (filed April 4).....	50
Staack, Anna, 1777 Madison ave.; to H. Schneider (filed April 4).....	500
Cefola, F., 340 E. 115th st.; to A. M. Caputo (filed April 4).....	500
Peters, John, 106 W. 63rd st.; to H. Junganaan (filed April 5).....	1,700
Voigt, Wm., 187-189 W. 102d st.; to J. Dreyer (filed April 5).....	1,500

Mortgages.

Siegel, Isaac, Surf ave., Coney Island; to Duparquet H. & M. Co. (filed March 30).....	\$150
Landes, Wm., agreement to purchase store fixtures from Sam Beigen (filed April 3).....	150
Bountz, Hyman, 225 Market st. Wallabout Market; to F. Cutler & Son (filed April 5).....	130

Bills of Sale.

Fort, Luke R., 1355 3rd ave.; to Frank Hagenbacher (filed March 30).....	nom.
Hagenbacher, Frank, 1355 3rd ave.; to Josephine A. Schaefer (filed March 30).....	nom.
Tollner, Henry F., 597 Park ave.; to Catharine Tollner (filed April 2).....	\$500

Blood as a Ration.

If the fresh blood from the slaughter houses is put to such use as food for fowls it would save much waste as well as provide a food rich in nitrogen, as it is well adapted for egg production. It can be given with advantage to chicks as well as fowls, and be used in several different ways. First, by mixing one pound of blood with three pounds of mixed ground grain, and the whole mixture cooked as bread. There is nothing superior to it, not even excepting meat. Second, if the mixture or blood is put in a bag and boiled it makes a food that not only takes the place of meat, but it is better for the purpose. As the blood at some slaughter houses is usually wasted, there should be no difficulty in procuring it. It will keep any length of time in winter, but if not cold weather, should any portion remain after feeding the hens, it may be added to the compost heap, where it will be valuable as one of the best nitrogenous fertilizers that can be used.—Prairie Farmer.

BUSINESS RECORD.

ARKANSAS.—Harris & Truchel, Fort Smith; meat, etc.; dissolved.
CONNECTICUT.—J. H. Steele, East Hartford; meat; R. E. mortg. \$1,200.
IDAHO.—Metcalf & Drake, Malad; meat; dissolved.

INDIANA.—Bogan, Fatzinger & Co., Lafayette; produce; Bogan & Co. succeed.—A. T. Elliott, Anderson; meat, etc.; gave R. E. mortg. \$372, also canceled R. E. mortg. 800.—Chas. Kolne, Ft. Wayne; meat; sued \$150.—W. S. Baldock, Indianapolis; meat, etc.; canceled R. E. mortg. \$175.—B. King, Indianapolis; meat, etc.; R. E. deal \$335.—E. A. Low, Indianapolis; meat, etc.; R. E. deed \$600.—W. W. Campbell, Muncie; meats; canceled R. E. mortg. \$652.

MAINE.—W. F. Cobb, Gray; prov.; succeeded by P. C. Bohnsen.—L. D. Clark & Sons, Eastport; fish packers; R. E. mortg. \$1,000.

MASSACHUSETTS.—W. C. Emory, Fitchburg; prov.; out of business.—Rice & Gardiner, Gloucester; whol. fish; dissolved; now Joseph Rice.—A. M. Babb, Lynn; prov., etc.; assigned.—A. C. Marsh, North Attleboro, market; dead.—Abbe & Swift, Sagamore; prov.; succeeded by A. F. Swift.—M. B. Derrick, Boston; prov.; chatt. mortg. \$500.—F. P. Tyler, Boston; prov.; chatt. mortg. \$100.—Wilson, Underhill & Co., Boston; whol. prod.; assigned.—Thos. Caron, Fitchburg; meats; mortg., Dec., 1898, discharged.

MICHIGAN.—Ackerman & Brown, Detroit; meat, etc.; sold out.—John M. Davis, Port Huron; butcher, etc.; chatt. mortg. discharged, \$500.

MISSOURI.—C. L. Mosconi, St. Louis; meat, etc.; bill of sale \$600 to Aug. Mosconi.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—S. B. Sanborn, Concord; prov., etc.; sold out.—L. S. Dolok, Newport; prov.; discontinued.—E. T. Morrison, Concord; prov.; et ux. R. E., etc., mortg. \$2,000.

NEW YORK.—R. S. Mallory, Corinth; meat; succeeded by Witemore & Young.—D. W. Boutin, Cortland; market; sold out.

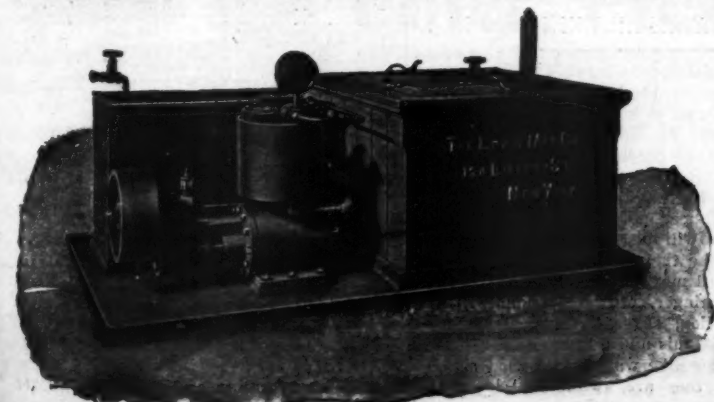
OHIO.—Joseph T. Brookmyer, Clyde; meat; sold out.—Chas. Lipphardt, Hamilton; butcher; R. E. mortg. \$600.—Wm. Grant's Sons, Springfield; meats; R. E. mortg. \$25,000 canceled and gave R. E. mortg. \$18,000.—Miller Bros., Toledo; meat, etc.; Herman Miller, individually, R. E. mortg. \$5,500.

PENNSYLVANIA.—George Kress, Allegheny; meat; dead.—O. G. Metzner, Erie; meat; sold out.

RHODE ISLAND.—Wm. Harris, Providence; market; assigned.

UTAH.—John Tholman, Richfield; meat; sold out.—Webb & Wegmore, Springville; meat; dissolved.

THE PORTABLE ICE MACHINE



Makes 500 to 600 pounds of Ice
in 24 hours with 1½ H. P.

Requires no engineers. Is shipped all
set up, ready to operate, except power.

PRICE, \$450.00.

For Catalogue, address

THE LEWIS MFG. CO.,

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers,

Havemeyer Building, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Wanted \$25,000 for a Broken Leg.

An action for \$25,000 damages for a broken leg, brought by James J. Fogarty against Jane Andre, who has a meat market at 2387 Eighth avenue, was dismissed by Justice O'Gorman in the supreme court yesterday. Mr. Fogarty, who is the publisher of a trade journal, alleged that on May 7, 1897, he went into the meat market to make a purchase, and slipped upon a piece of fat that was lying on the floor.

Friday's Closings.

TALLOW.—Late on Thursday 5½c was bid for 100 hds. city (in New York), while 5¼c was asked. The contract deliveries to the home trade went in at 5¼c for about 225 hds. To-day (Friday) the Liverpool public cable quoted 28s for prime city, and London 28s for Australian, showing declines of 6@9d respectively, and which makes in the open market there a decline for the week of 9d@1s, which exceeds the decline at the London auction sale by 3d. The market in New York continues dull, and not further changed. Melters still insist on 5¼c for city in hds., and have 5¼c bid, while the West is rather more active.

OLEO STEARINE.—Sold on Thursday in New York at 7c for 50,000 pounds, which pretty well cleaned up offerings, and the pressers began to talk 7¼c, while in Chicago one or two car lots sold at 7¼c. To-day (Friday) the situation is not further changed.

Ice Goes Up.

The American Ice Co. has raised the price of ice in New York from 30c to 60c per hundred. The new rate went into effect on April 2, and, as far as could be learned most of the independent companies, that is, the companies not in the "Ice Trust," advanced their rates similarly. In Brooklyn the advance was from 25c to 60c, or 140 per cent., while the advance in Manhattan is only 100 per cent.

The new rate applies only to private families and small consumers. To customers taking 10 tons or more a day the price will \$4 a ton of 2,200 pounds. To customers taking less than 10 tons a day and more than half a ton, the price will be \$5 a ton.

The reason given at the office of the American Ice Co. for the advance in price was the smallness of last winter's crop from the waters which usually supply ice for the New York market. Generally speaking ice consumed in New York comes from the Hudson and Mohawk rivers, Rockland and Croton lakes and other streams and lakes as far north as Saratoga, Glens Falls and Luzerne.

Owing to another advance in the price of ice at Kansas City, Mo., the indications are that the people of that city will pay a higher rate for the article next summer than for several years.

—According to the British naval estimates there will be under construction in the course of the year seventeen battleships, twenty armored cruisers, one first-class protected cruiser, two second-class protected cruisers, one third-class cruiser, eight sloops, two light draught gunboats, four torpedo boats, twenty-one torpedo destroyers and one royal yacht. All this means good business for the makers of refrigerating machines.

—The Lakewood Ice Co.'s plant at Celeron, N. Y., has been burned, destroying all of the machinery. Loss about \$50,000. Insurance, \$10,000.

—Havana, Cuba, is in need of a refrigerating plant. It is said that the city is making arrangements to build one.

Chicago.....Markets

LARDS.

Choice, prime steam	6.70	a	...
Prime steam	6.65	a	...
Neutral	7.75	a	...
Compound	6½	a	...

STEARINES.

Oleo-stearines	7¼	a	7½
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OILS.

Lard oil, Extra	52	a	...
Lard oil, Extra, No. 1	46	a	...
Lard oil, No. 1	41	a	...
Lard oil, No. 2	39	a	...
Oleo oil, "Extra"	8½	a	...
Neatsfoot oil, Pure	52	a	...
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	47½	a	...
Tallow oil	48	a	...

TALLOW.

Packers' prime	5½	a	5¾
No. 2	4½	a	5
Edible tallow	6	a	6½

GREASES.

Brown	4½	a	...
Yellow	4½	a	4¾
White, A	5	a	5½
White, B	4½	a	4¾
Bone	4½	a	4¾

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat	1¼	a	1½
Inferior or black fat	1½	a	2
But	3	a	...
Shop bones, per 100 lb.	39	a	41

COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. Y., in tanks	35	a	36
Crude, in tanks	31	a	32
Butter oils, in barrels	39	a	40

FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood, per unit	2.25		
Hoof meal, per unit	2.00		
Concent. tankage, 15 to 16 p. c. unit	1.95		
Unground t'k'g. 10 to 11 p. c. per ton	22.00		
Unground t'k'g. 9 and 20 p. c. per ton	19.00		
Unground t'k'g. 8 and 20 p. c. per ton	17.00		
Unground t'k'g. 6 and 35 p. c. per ton	14.50		
Ground raw bones	25.00		
Ground steam bones	19.00		

HORNS, HOOPS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1.....\$200 a \$250 per ton 65-70 lb av			
Hoofs	\$25.00	to	\$26.00 per ton
Round shin bones	\$53.00	to	\$60.00 per ton
Flat shin bones	\$41.00	to	\$43.00 per ton
Thigh bones	\$130.00	per ton	90-100 lb av

PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork tenderloins	15	a	15½
Pork loins	8½	a	8¾
Spare ribs	5	a	5½
Trimblings	5½	a	5¾
Boston butts	6½	a	6¾
Cheek meat	7	a	7½

CURING MATERIALS.

Pure open kettle sugar	4½	a	...
White, clarified sugar	5	a	...
Plantation, granulated sugar	5½	a	...

COOPERAGE.

Barrels	77½	a	...
Lard, tierces	87½	a	...

STOCKMEN WILL PROTEST.

There is considerable interest in the meeting of stockmen to be held in Denver on the 9th of April for the purpose of considering the question of the public lands and opposing the leasing of the same. Reports from all sections of the State agree that there will be a large attendance, and it is expected that the convention will discuss the question at length and make their desires on the object so plain that all may understand.

President Springer, of the National Live Stock Association, says: "When stockmen get together like this and talk over the situation in a business-like way, it is a good sign. It shows that they are awake and looking out for their own interests."

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150 Nassau St., New York.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from the principal Atlantic ports, their destination, and a comparative summary for the week ending March 31, is as follows:

To.	Week ending Mar. 31, 1900.	Same week, 1899.	Nov. 1, '99, to Mar. 31, '00.
PORK, BBLs.			
U. Kingdom..	927	790	32,765
Continent ..	335	1,338	18,294
So. & Cen. Am.	824	857	10,282
W. Indies ..	2,976	2,047	44,743
Br. No. Am..	3,293	135	3,942
Other countries	10	14	852
Total	4,565	5,261	110,878

HAM AND BACON, LBS.

U. Kingdom..	12,544,233	8,900,944	270,130,390
Continent ..	3,006,612	5,048,610	50,996,527
So. & Cen. Am.	108,325	32,350	2,339,989
W. Indies ..	247,500	455,450	4,986,099
Br. No. Am..	...	12,000	32,100
Other countries	10,975	5,950	536,100
Total	15,915,645	15,055,804	320,021,206

LARD, LBS.

U. Kingdom..	4,018,585	4,458,304	113,708,623
Continent ..	6,296,836	9,596,445	149,925,996
So. & Cen. Am.	387,575	256,015	9,250,930
W. Indies ..	476,320	689,750	10,541,080
Br. No. Am..	5,968	5,230	72,751
Other countries	1,650	67,900	987,790
Total	11,176,874	15,060,704	284,487,782

Recapitulation of Week's Reports.

From.	Week ending March 31.	Pork Bbls.	Bacon & Ham Lbs.	Lard Lbs.
New York ..	3,968	7,790,500	6,161,520	
Boston	402	3,440,850	1,559,958	
Portland, Me. ....	...	510,300	...	
Phila., Pa.	15	224,431	777,372	
Baltimore .....	...	2,725,839	1,490,018	
Norfolk .....	...	...	...	921,696
Newport News	63	125,850	196,185	
Montreal .....	...	...	...	...
St. John, N.B.	117	1,005,875	91,125	
Pensacola, Fla. ....	...	2,000	...	
Total	4,565	15,915,645	11,176,874	

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

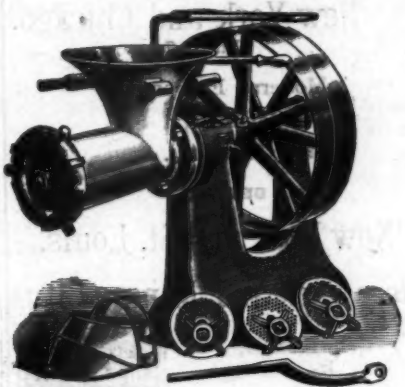
	Nov. 1, '99	Nov. 1, '98	to Mar. 31, '00	to Apr. 1, '00	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	22,175,000	27,967,600	5,782,000		
Ham, bcn lb.	329,021,206	407,003,790	77,982,594		
Lard, lbs.	284,487,782	322,544,800	38,056,827		

Giddings Cotton Oil Co., of Giddings, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000; incorporators, A. E. Falke, W. H. Cherry and others.

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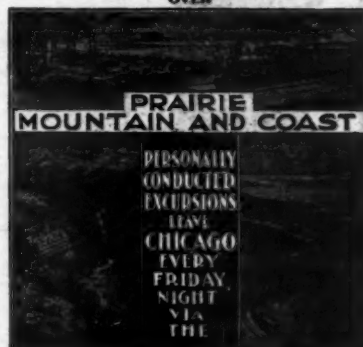
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 - III. MEATS.—Selection. Advantages gained by using certain kinds and in certain conditions. Valuable process for large water absorption. Use of different kinds of pork and beef. Precautions necessary with some meats. Chopping meats to requisite condition. Fat cutters. Selection of fats. Fats to give a firm body. About oily fats and back fat. Chopping machines, etc. Chief things to be observed with stock. Benefits derived from handling material right. Method to keep chopped and prepared meat from spoiling. Treatment of bloody meats.
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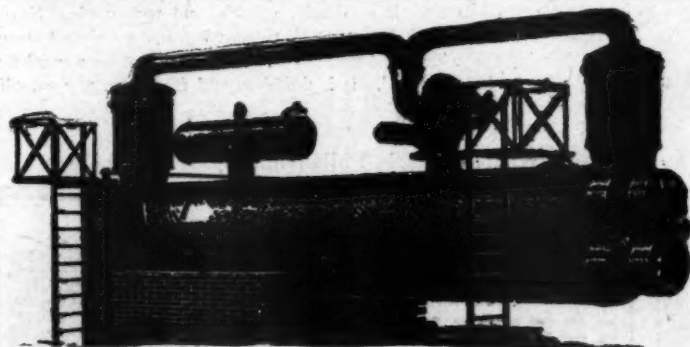
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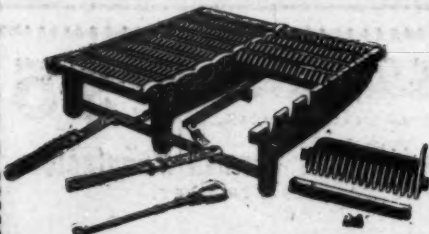
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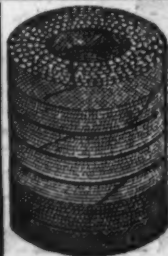
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